BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 28 SEPTEMBER, 1839. No. 3277.

FOR LONDON direct, the fine teak built Ship ANN, of 600 tons, W. S. MURRAY Commander, has good accommodation for passengers, and having a considerable part of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched about the end of October. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. FORBES AND Co. —Bombay, 28th September, 1839.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. I. British built Ship "NIAGARA," Captain CHAMPION. Having room only for a few Tons of dead weight and broken stowage, will be despatched early next month.

For terms of Freight, apply to

GREY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 27th Sept. 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and singular, the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits of *William George Jolliffe*, late Deputy Indian Navy Storekeeper, in the service of the East India Company, on their Bombay Establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Spencer Compton* Esq., Registrar of this Honorable Court, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of September, 1839.

GEORGE HANCOCK,
Proctor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the Acting Quarter Master 13th Regiment N. I., at Surat, until the 10th October 1839, for the supply of

Two thousand five hundred yards of Coarse Blue Grey Cloth, One and a half yard in breadth.

For the use of the Regiment—Musters of the Cloth may be seen on application to Messrs. FRITH AND Co., Bombay, (each Tender to be accompanied with a Sample of the Cloth, and the successful Tenderer to deposit three hundred Rupees with the Regimental Agent in Bombay, to be forfeited in case of failure.

All Tenders to be Post Paid.

No reason will be assigned for the refusal of any tender

By order,

N. P. McDOUGALL, Lieut. *Acting Quarter Master, 13th Regiment N. I.*

LIFE OF FIELD MARSHALL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, *by Major Basil Jackson and Captain C. Rochfort Scott*, (late Royal Staff Corps) to be completed in 10 monthly parts, price 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

LONGMAN, ORME AND CO. LONDON.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

"We rejoice that a life of the greatest man of the age is now commenced at a price which will place it within the reach of a large body of readers. We have now before us the first part, and from it we augur, that the work will not only be well got up but that it will meet will ample success. It is written in a concise and comprehensive style, and the language is well chosen, dignified and worthy of the subject."—*Metropolitan Conservative Journal.*

"It is written with precision and clearness, and promises to be a perfect Soldier's Manual, and we feel assured that the high acquirements of the authors will render it every way worthy of the public favor and approbation."—*Age 28th April.*

"We are disposed to regard the life of Major Jackson and Captain Scott as being on many accounts the best. It has a more decided tone of authenticity: it is written with care and a perfect knowledge of the subject: its interest is enhanced by excellent Maps, and it promises to embraee a complete and perspicuous account of the whole career of our great Captain."—*Atlas.*

ADVERTISEMENT,

WE beg to intimate that we have this day established ourselves here, as commission Merchants and General Agents, under the style of *McGregor Stewart and Co.*, and in connexion with Messrs. *McGregor Brownrigg and Co.* of Glasgow and Bombay, Messrs. *Bell and Co.* of Canton, and Messrs. *Cockerell and Co.*, of London.

McGREGOR STEWART AND Co.

—Liverpool, 1st July, 1839.

With reference to the above, Mr. *James Calder Stewart* has been a partner in our establishments, since 1st July last,

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG AND Co.

—Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the firm heretofore subsisting between *Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghanthee, Framjee Nasserwanjee*, and *Rustomjee Hormasjee Cama*, deceased, under the name of *Dinshaw, Rustomjee and Co.*, Bombay Merchants, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 6th day of March last.

All persons who are indebted to, or have any claim against the said Firm, are hereby required to send in an account of the same to the said *Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghanthee*—such as are resident in the Island of Bombay within 14 days, and the others within 6 months from the date hereof.—Dated this 26th day of September 1839.

DINSHAW DADABHOY GHANTEE.
FRAMJEE NESSERWANJEE.
PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA,—*Executor of the late* RUSTOMJEE HOORMASJEE CAMA.
DOSSABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA,—*Executor of the late* R. H. CAMA.

ON SALE, direct from the Proprietors in doz. quarts &c.

	Rs		Rs
Branne Mouton	25	Do. of 1834, (12 Pints)	8. 10
Chateau Lafitte	30	Do. do. Cask (8 and 15 Gall.)	30. 55
St. Julian Medoc	18	Salad Oil	18
Pomis and Portal medoc	12	Do. do. (¼ a doz. qrs.)	10
Gruand Larose	12	Old Portuguese red Figeira	12. 15
Champagne d'ai (12 Pints)	20	White Vinegar	18
Liqueurs Assorties	20		
Cognac of 1830	20		

Orders shall be received, duly registered and attended for a small Stock in Barrels, Hhds. &c. of the best choice old Wine (white and red) Madeira, Port and Lisbon, direct daily expected per St. Gualter Capt. Jorge, as well as any sort or discriptions of Monsr. Joseph Colin of Nantes well known preserves, the Depot being to arrive shortly in hands of the undersigned, together with a best choice in qrs. of white and red "Cocher's" Wine and Cognac per Progres Capt. LUCO from Bordeaux.

A. WILLAUME AND Co.,—7. *Military Square.*

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS Day the 28th instant, Messrs. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 11 A. M. the remains of an Invoice of Glass Ware, consisting of Plain Spare Shades of Sizes. Brass Bottom Globe Lamps, Green Hock Glasses and Finger Cups, Plain Tumblers &c. An Invoice of Cover and Blotting Paper, Slates of Sizes, a few dozens of "*Warren's*" Blacking, a quantity of Tea in Chests and Half Chests, slightly damaged; Pieces of Coarse Broad Cloth, Pieces of Check Handkerchiefs, a Set of Trepanning Instruments, a set of Cupping ditto, Brandy Bitters, Riding Whips, Sundries, &c.

AT NOON.

Ten Casks of rejected Beer, and a small quantity of ullaged Champagne.

Bombay, 28th Sept. 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday next the 1st Proximo, Messrs. *Blackwell, Cursetjee and Co.* will Sell by Public Auction at his late residence in Rampart Row, the Household Furniture &c. belonging to *W. A. Montriou Esq.*, who has left the Presidency, the same consist of a small quantity of Plate and Plated Ware, Glass and Queen's Ware, Breakfast, Dining, Card, Sofa, Washing and Dressing Tables, a Cheval Glass, Sofas, Couches, Chairs, Teapoys, Sideboards, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Arguand and Globe Lamps, Screens, Dispense Cupboards, Kitchen Utensils and Sundries

AT NOON.

A few dozens of Wine and 74 dozens Bass' Beer,—and at.

1 P. M.

A Shigram with a Pair of fast trotting Ponies and Harness, a Grey Saddle Horse, a Lady's Saddle and Bridle, sundry Stable appurtenances &c.

The property is now on view until the time of Sale.

Bombay, 28th Sept., 1830.

FOR SALE, on Commission, a Royal Patent Equal Tension, Pocket Grand Pianoforte made by *Robert Wornum.*

PRICE RUPEES 700.

Apply to,

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EXPECTED Shortly per Sir Edward Paget, a few Copies of "Harts"---New Army List, exhibiting the Rank, Standing and various services of every Officer in Her Majesty's Army, serving on full Pay, together with a list of the General and Field Officers &c. &c.....Price per copy Rs 3½

As but a limited number have been despatched from England, an early application is advisable.

Also a small quantity of a newly invented liquid for Carriage and Buggy Hoods, Aprons and Harness, saving much time and expence in cleaning, and far superior to any polish yet offered to the Public, making the Leather soft and impervious to wet, and without soiling the hands, or leaving any disagreeable smell, per bottle Rs 3½, to be had only of,

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 28th Sept., 1839.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AN excellent Cab Phaeton with a pair of young Grey Horses and Harness....Price Rs. 2,300

A nearly new Cab Phaeton adapted for one or two Horses..... " 1,400

An open Carriage with a pair of Grey Horses and Harness..... " 1,500

A Double bodied Carriage with a pair of young, fast going Grey Horses and Harness..... " 1,500

Apply to

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 28th Sept., 1839.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and responsibility of *Framjee Nesserwanjee, Rustomjee Jewanjee*, and *Cawasjee Dadabhoy*, ceased in our firm from the 1st August 1839.

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE, AND Co.

Bombay, 28th Sept. 1839.

TO BE SOLD by Auction, on Monday, the Thirtieth day of September instant, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Registrar on the Ecclesiastical Side of the Supreme Court, all and singular the Equity of Redemption Right and Interest of *William Lingard*, late of Bombay British Subject, deceased, in and to a Piece of Ground, situate on the Esplanade at Bassien, granted in the year 1829, by the Honorable the Governor in Council of Bombay, on behalf of the Hon'ble East India Company to the said William Lingard and by him afterwards mortgaged to the said Honorable Company as Security for money advanced by them to him.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of Mr. MORGAN, Hon'ble Company's Solicitor; and the sale will take place at the Rooms of *Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons*,—Dated this 6th day of September, 1839.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES & Co. a Small quantity of well flavored brown Sherry from Messrs. HOPE BRUCE, & Co., of Leith, in quantities of three dozen, at Rs 16 per dozen.

Terms, Cash.—Bombay, 28th Sept., 1839.

MESSRS, FRITH AND CO. have on Sale, at their Godowns a parcel of Wines, from the respectable Firm of H. B. SMITH and Co.

Superior Old Port, at Rs. 24 per dozen.
Do. Sherry, at ,, 22 ,,

Nesbit Lane, 28th September 1839.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Wines of the following description, from the above well known house.

Pale Sherry	Rs. 62	per dozen.
Claret, 2d growth	,, 25	,,
Old Port, (unrivalled in this market)	,, 26	,,
Do. do	,, 14	,,

FRITH AND Co.

TO BE SOLD.—By Public Auction, on Wednesday the 2nd of October 1839, by Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. 18 Single and Double Barrelled Fowling Pieces and, Rifles, made by W. Parker, Probin Field, Patrick. Hatton, Holmes, Powell, Simmons, Jno, Jones and Co., McKnight, Wilbraham and Horton.

The above are just landed for absolute Sale and can be recommended, being all genuine well finished Guns.

Offers will be received for any in the meantime.

ON Wednesday next the 2nd of October *Messrs. Robert Frith and Co.* Will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms an Invoice of Damask Table Cloths and Towelling of sizes, several cases of Insects: Japan Soy; China Preserves; Lavender Water; Books; Household Furniture &c. &c. at Noon a quantity of prime Hams.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale on Commission a valuable Assortment of the most modern Music for the Flute, Flute and Piano, Piano, Piano and Violin, &c. &c. as also several pieces for a Band and numerous choice Songs.

SIXTY FIFTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

A FEW TICKETS and Shares in the first class are for sale with *Byramjee Nesserwanjee Dantra*, at the Office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co.*, at the following prices, vizt:—

Whole Tickets at Rupees	42	each.
Half....ditto..ditto	21	ditto.
Quarter ditto..ditto	10½	ditto.

Terms, Cash.

B. N. D. also begs to acquaint, that he has made two Clubs, one of 25 Tickets, divided into 75 Shares at Rs. 14 per each share, and the other of 21 Tickets, divided into 50 shares at Rs. 17 per each share—The particulars of Terms and conditions are already published in the *Bombay Courier* of 7th, and the *Times* of 11th Instant.

The drawing of the above lottery will take place on the 28th instant.—Bombay, 28th September, 1839.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Ind and Smith's Pale Ale, "a recent import" of superior quality, confidently recommended.

THOMAS JEFFERIES AND Co.

Meadows Street, 28th Sept, 1839.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Luxumeboye*, Widow of the late *Moroba Luxamonjee* of Bombay Purbhoo, Commonly called Baroachvalla hath agreed to sell the Oart and Plantation with the Bungalow and trees thereon, called Cundawaddy, situate at *Cawasjee* Patells Tank, near the Oart called Bomba Waddy, belonging to *Framjee Cawasjee, Esquire* (and which is Numbered 61 in the Book of the Collector of Land Revenue,) to *Dhunjeebhoy Nasserwanjee and Framjee Nasserwanjee* of Bombay Parsee, Inhabitants. *All* persons having any claim by Inheritance, Mortgage or otherwise to the said Oart, are hereby required to make known the same to *Messieurs Patch and Bainbridge*, Attornies for the said Purchasers, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded from the benefit thereof.—Dated this 27th day of September, 1839.

ખબર•દીઓથી•આપીએચજે—લખશ્રી• ભાજ•તે•મુમબજ્જવાલો•પરત્ન•મોરોબા•લખ શ્રીમંણજી•તેને•લોકો•ત્રકુચવાલા•ફરી ફરેછે•તેની•વીદવા•એ•બાજએ•નારીઅલી નાં•જહાડોની•વાડી•એક•તેમો•બંગલો•એક તથા•જહાડોછે•તે•કુધાં•તે•વાડીને•લોકો•કાં ડાવાડી•ફરી•ફેરેછે•તે•કાવરાજ•પટેલનાં• તલાવ•આગલ•પરાંમજી•કાવરાજ•જરાકુએર ની•બોમબા•વાડીની•નજીકછે•તથા•તેમો•ખુ શકીનાં•કાલેકર•ની•બુકમો•આંક ૬૧ મોછે તે•પનજલાજ•નશરવાંનજી•તથા•પરાંમજી•ન શરવાંનજી•શ્રી•મુમબજનાં•પારશી•રેવેવારશી ઓને•વેચાતી•આપવાનુ•શાટુ•કીધુંછે• તે•વાડી•ઉપર•શરવે•લોકોનો•ગીરવી•અથવા વારશી•અથગ•બીજી•કાંઇ•રીતનો•દાવો•પો ચતો•હોએતો•તેનાંઓને•બંણ•પરેચજે•આજ થી•દીન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•મીશીઅરશ•પાચ

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle 19th September 1839.

No. 474.—Lieutenant Colonel Dickinson, Chief Engineer, and Ex-officio Member of the Military Board, is permitted, to proceed to Kandala, for the space of one month, from the 1st proximo.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Syud Bunmal to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Shaik Ahmed to be Jemedar on the augmentation—*Date of Rank* 29th August 1839.

Color Havildar Shaik Hussan to be Jemedar, vice Syud Cummal promoted.—Do. do. do.

No. 476.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Brevet Captain R. J. Crozier of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, to take charge of the Auxiliary Horse in Scinde, during the absence of Captain Ward on duty, or until further orders.

No. 477.—The following temporary arrangements, in the Bombay Division of the Army of the Indus, made by His Excellency Sir John Keane, are confirmed.

Captain Kershaw of Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, to be Aid-de-Camp to Major General Willshire, C. B. from the 25th June last.

Ensign G. Malcolm, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, being no longer required in the Commissariat, to be Baggage Master, from the 25th June last, in room of Lieutenant Crawford, appointed to the Military Service of His Majesty Shah Soojah Ool Moolk; and that Officer is to be considered entitled to the Pay of a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, from the date of his joining the Department, to 24th June last.

No. 478.—An after order issued on the 20th ultimo, by Lieutenant Colonel Shirreff, Commanding the Force in the Persian Gulf, appointing Acting Serjeant Major Elliott of the Bombay European Regiment, to act as Sub-conductor in the Commisariat Department with that Force, is sanctioned, as a temporary measure.

Bombay Castle, 20th September 1839.

No. 379.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract, paragraphs 1st and 2nd, of the Hon'ble Court's letter, No. 26, dated 19th June 1839.

1st. We have appointed Mr. Francis Seton Kempt, now abroad, a Cadet of Infantry on your Establishment subject to the conditions communicated to you in our letter dated the 5th instant, No. 23.

2nd. Mr. Kempt's order of rank, will be transmitted at an early opportunity.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1839.

No. 480.—Lieutenant R. W. Horne, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 481.—The following appointments are made.

Ordnance Department.

Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary Thomas Hook, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and Acting Conductor Patrick Cowley to be Conductor, in succession to Hemson deceased.—Date of Appointment, 12th June 1839.

Conductor William Willis to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary, and Sub-Conductor James Hendly to be Acting Conductor, in succession to Thomas Hook, promoted.—Do. do. do.

Lieutenant A. J. Alcock of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to that Regiment, from the 6th July 1839, until further orders.

No. 487.—The furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, granted to Captain P Sanderson, 15th Regiment Native Infantry, under date the 8th December 1838, is cancelled, and that Officer is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 488.—A furlough to Europe for three years, is granted to Ensign G. A. Leckie of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1839.

No. 489.—Lieutenant Colonel Hughes, C. B. is appointed to Command the Troops at Karrack, during the expected absence of Lieutenant Colonel Sherriff on sick certificate.

No. 490.—Captain G. Yeadell, of Artillery, has returned to his duty, without perjudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors; date of arrival at Bombay, 6th September 1839.

No. 491.—The following arrangements are confirmed.

Captain G. Boyd, of the 2d Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General to the Scinde Reserve Force, from the departure of Brevet Captain DelHoste, from Kurrachee, till further orders.

Lieutenant A. H. O. Mathews, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Cornack.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor. in Council.
W. S. BOYD, *Actg. Secy. to Govt*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1839.

No. 104.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having considered the Regulations relative to Table Money allowed to Officers Commanding the Honorable Company's Vessels of War, for the conveyance of Persons of Rank and Officials, is pleased to declare, that the various sums allowed have reference to the actual preparations, and positive expences incurred by the Officers Commanding the Vessels agreeably with the Rank of the party, and that when a passage is given without any previous preparations, that the amount to be defrayed shall be at the discretion of Government, to whom a full explanation is to be made by the Officer Commanding.

Bombay, Castle 25th September 1839.

No. 105.—Mr. Purser J. Harrison is appointed Assistant Storekeeper Indian Navy.

No. 106.—The following Volunteers for the Indian Navy arrived on board the Ship Herefordshire, from England vizt.

Mr Thomas Charles Barker.
" William Henry Marston.
" Edmund Peever.

No. 107.—The following temporary appointments and arrangements are confirmed, viz.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

Mr. Fallon, Clerk, to be accommodated with a passage on board the Berenice from the date of the sailing of that vessel, at Muscat, there to be transferred to the Hugh Lindsay to join the Squadron in the Persian Gulf.

Lieutenant Ethersey to the Command of the Brig Euphrates, from the 8th July last, the date of Lieutenant Sharp's retirement.

Mr. Johnstone, late Gunner of the Berenice, is placed at the disposal of the Master Attendant, to be attached to the Rock Station vessel, for the purpose of qualifying himself for the duties of Pilot, from the 11th of July last.

BY THE COMMODORE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Mr. Purser Ward, from the Tigris, to join the Clive, from the 1st June last.

Lieutenant Winn, to the Tigris, from the 17th April, to the 30th May last, while employed on special duty, and in the protection of the trade and British interests at Bushire.

Captain Edmonds to be accomodated on board the Elphinstone, at the Commander's table, from the 1st to the 20th May, while employed, on special duty.

BY LIEUT. CAMPBELL, OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAM VESSEL HUGH LINDSAY.

Mr. Midshipman Nesbett, to the charge of the Hon'ble Company's Gun Boat Dee, to bring her to Karrack, in the room of Gunner Sutherland, removed from that Vessel, in consequence of gross misconduct.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 21st September 1839.

Lieutenant Davidson, assistant to the superintendent of the revenue survey and assessment in the Deccan, to be detached under Mr. Goldsmid, superintendent of the Nassick survey.

Mr. C. F. Tytler, assistant collector of Ahmednuggur, to be placed in charge of the Kawnaee Talooka, under the sub-collector of Nassick.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1839.

Mr G. Coles, acting sub collector of Broach, is allowed an extension for one day, of leave of absence granted to him on the 28th June last.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1839.

Mr. N. Kirkland, acting collector and magistrate of Kaira, is authorized to proceed into the district, on deputation.

Mr. W. E. Frere, acting first assistant to the collector and magistrate of Poona, is allowed leave of absence, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to visit the Mahableshwur Hills, on private affairs, for three weeks, from the 12th proximo.

Mr. P. Stewart, acting collector and magistrate of Poona, is permitted to proceed into the districts, on deputation.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1839.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. F. Danvers to the office of junior magistrate of police, Mr. Barra continuing to act for that gentleman until he assumes charge.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1839.

Mr. J. Warden, senior magistrate of police and revenue judge at the presidency, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month from the 1st proximo, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to visit Poona.

Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, to act as senior magistrate of police and revenue judge at the presidency, during Mr. Warden's absence.

Mr. G. Grant, to act as register of the sudder dewanee and sudder foujdaree adawlut.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 25th September 1839.

Mr. E. H. Briggs, second assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat and resident at Baroda, is permitted to visit the presidency, on sick certificate, for a period of one month, from the 15th instant.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID,—*Actg. Chief Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1839.

Mr. E. F. Danvers, is appointed French Translator to Government, from the date of Mr. Willis's resignation of that situation.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1839.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract, Para 1, of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 16, dated 26th June last.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the public department. No. 16, *dated the* 26*th June* 1839.

Para. 1 We have permitted Mr. Henry W. Reeves to return to his duty on your civil establishment.

By oder of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council to despatch a Steamer for Suez, on Monday the 7th of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD, *Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay, Castle, 21st September 1839.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given, that a Steamer will be despatched from Bombay, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 28th of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. BOYD, *Act. Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 23rd September 1839.

NOTIFICATION.

As great inconvenience has been experienced in furnishing Accounts Current, &c. for the collection of Subscription money, for the Bombay Government Gazette, it is hereby notified for general information, that if the Subscription be not punctually paid in Advance, the delivery of the Government Gazette after the 3rd quarter ending the 30th September instant, will be discontinued to such parties as may fail to comply therewith.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
C. McLEOD, *Supt. Govt. Printg. Estabt.*

Bombay, Govt. Pring. Office.
14th Sept. 1839.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Notice is hereby given, that the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay will hold an Ordination in the Cathedral, on Sunday the 22nd day of December next.

Divine Service will commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, of which Candiates for Holy Orders for the Diocese of Bombay are requested to take notice, and to forward their respective names and papers to the Registrar of the Diocese, on or before the first day of November next.

By order of the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Bombay,
H. A. WOODHOUSE. *Registrar.*

Bombay, 23rd September 1839.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 18th Instant.....Chests 1,403

INDORE.

Passes granted up to the 30th April last.....Chests 18,999

IMPORTED.

From the 16th October 1838 to the 17th instant.....Chests 20,406

EXPORTED.

From the 8th November 1838, to the 17th instant.....Chests 9,243

Ditto from the 18th to the 24th instant.....Chests 117

Chests 9,360

F. BOURCHIER, *Opium Agent*

Bombay, 25th September 1839.

BOMBAY TIMES.—SEPT. 25.

It is now confidently stated that Sir John Campbell, K. H., late Envoy to Persia, will succeed Mr. Edward Danvers, as private Secretary to Sir James Carnac.

A letter from the Cape, mentions the death of Ensign Grey, of the 8th Regiment Bombay N. I. on Board the *Boyne*, in the passage to England.

We understand that Captain Durack has resigned the appointment of Line Adjutant at Satara, he being about to proceed to Europe on Medical certificate.

Lieutenant Thomas of the 8th Regiment N. I. we hear, succeeds to the appointment.

Official intimation of the resignation of Surgeon James Walker, from the 5th of June last, has been received. This promotes Mr. Straker; but we regret to say, that it is by no means certain that a surgeon will be added to the Medical Establishment for the new European Regiment. We learn that Surgeon A. Young M. D. is about to retire. This step will promote Assistant Surgeon E. Edwards, an Officer of 15 years standing and vacate the Civil Surgeoncy at Dharwar.

The late English Military journals are full of animated discussions on the privileges of the Third Class of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; some maintaining that all the Knights are entitled to assume the appellation "Sir," without the British *accolade*, while others argue that the distinctions of the Order are altogether foreign. As there are many Members of this Order in India, we insert in our columns of today, the latest letter on this subject, which we have extracted from the London *United Service Gazette* of the 10th August. It is addressed to Sir Richard Henegan, one of the gentlemen who have assumed the designation without the *accolade*.

In the *Atlas* of the same date we observe it also stated, all these Knights are entitled to assume the appellation of *Sir*.

TO SIR RICHARD HENEGAN K. H.

SIR,—I have attentively perused your pamphlet on the Privileges of the Third Class of the Guelphic Order, and no doubt whatever remains in my mind of their right to assume the usual designation of knighthood whenever any of them may be so inclined. The undermentioned reasons appear to me unanswerable, and quite conclusive of the case:—

By statute No. 4, the order is to consist of grand crosses commanders, and knights (not companions). By statute No. 7, the order not only gives precedence to its possessors, but gives to those who are not nobles, for their persons, *all it, rights*, and *the admission to our court* attached thereto. By supernumary statute, 12th August, 1815, the Blanc Coursier Herald is commanded to place the arms of each knight in the church of our palace at Hanover and in the ancient hall of knights there. The arms, consisting of a knight's helmet and shield, with the quarterings, enclosed by the motto of the order. They cannot, at all events, be esquires, not a word in the statutes contemplating it. A lower title may merge in a higher (many barons being also baronets), but the higher is never lost in the inferior, and I maintain a knight is as much a Sir, as a baron is a lord. Some reluctance would probably be shewn in adopting it: it might appear to savour of vanity; but the question ought to be decided by the proper authorities, acknowledging this privilege, which several most highly honourable members have assumed, from the dates of their appointments. An indictment against a knight would fail in a court of justice where he not so designated, as decided by Lord Chief-Justice Ellenborough in the case of Sir Robert Peat. The late member for Carmarvonshire was acknowledged by the House of Commons as Sir Love Parry, K. H. Both Sir Lewis Moeller and Sir Richard Henegan were received as such by the Sovereigns of the order, George the Fourth and William the Fourth. All knights, therefore, of the Guelphic order, are, to all intents and purposes, *sirs*. They can only sue and be sued under that application, and they *must* be admitted and acknowledged as such at court, *according to the statute* of the order No. 4. They ought *all* to comply with the statute No. 26, directing their arms to be emblazoned, and illuminated drawings of them sent, through Blanc Coursier, to the Chancellor of the Order, to be placed in the archives at Hanover, and Sir Harris Nicolas should be requested to take such measures as may ensure to the knights the legally authorised enjoyment of those privileges which properly and inalienably belong to them.—I am, Sir Richard, your most obedient,

PHILO-HERALDUS.

Temple, August 1, 1839.

DURPUN. SEPTEMBER 27,

The Brahmans and other inhabitants of the Conkan who have been enjoying Enam lands are at this moment in a state of agitation owing to an enquiry into the nature of their Sunnuds or grants, which we hear is now in progress before the collector of Tanah. It seems that on our side of India these things are more quietly managed than in Bengal, where officers called Deputy collectors are specially nominated for the task dignified by the title of the 'Resumptiour of Rent Free lands.' While we admit that it is perfectly right for Government to examine the claims of all Enamdars to their possessions, yet we think that since the nature of their tenures is once examined and pronounced to be valid, as it was twenty years ago, there can be no objection in setting a new investigation on foot. We hope no advantage will be taken of the misfortunes of those who may have lost their documents by the burning of their houses and other calamities, after having registered them before the Company's officers.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Sept 24th Lieutenant and Adjut. H. Lavie 13th Rt. N. I. from Poona.

Do. 27th Lieut. G. Marshall 18th Rt. from Belgaum.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 25th Lieut. and Adjut. H. Lavie, 13th Rt. N. I. to Poona.

Do. Capt. Trevelyan 2d Cavalry to Poonah.

Do. Asst. Surg. T. M. Hovell 1st Bat. Artillery to Ahmednugger.

Do. Ensig. J. S. Aked, 4th Rt. N. I. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On 26th August, at Deesa, the lady of James Stopford Esq. Capt. H. M. 40th Regt. of a son.

On the 10th Instant, the Lady of John Lewis Johnson Esq. of a Son.

DEATH.

EUROPE.—At Guilford in the 18th June, Mary Murray the beloved wife of Captain G. W. Onslow of the Madras Artillery.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

25th Sept. The East India Company's Sloop of War Coote, Lieut. J. G. Johnstone, Commg. from Aden, left Aden, 6th Sept. Howtha 8th Sept. Found at Howtha the wreck of the Annie of Dundee, totally broken up, Received intelligence that 13 of her Crew left that place in her long Boat

Passengers. Lieut C. Dent artillery, Two Sick, and 2 non effective Seamen belonging to the H C. Brig of War Euphrates, and two Privates, Golundaus 5 Privates 14th Rgt. N. I and 9 Privates of Engineer's Corps, received on board at Aden, for passage to Bombay sick.

Sept. 26th Ship John Adam, E. D. O. Eales, Master, from Persian Gulph, 1st Sept.

Passengers. 10 Natives.

27th Sept. Ship Heywood, J. Jones, Master, from Liverpool 7th June 1839.

Passengers. Mr. Cunningham Surgeon, 1 Native of Ceylon.

Do. Ship Childe Harold, G. Willis, Master, from London 29th May, and Cape of Good Hope 12th August.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 26th Ship Gondolier, H. Oliver, Master to Aden.

Sept. 27th Ship Futtay Salam, J. L. Gillett, Master to Calcutta and Malabar Coast.

Passengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Montriou, Mr. Franlin Mr. Bullard, Mr. Favor, Mr Humbut, Mr. Flaning, Mr. Bennett

Do. The East India Companys Bengal Pilot Brig Orissa, Mr. W. Hawes, Comg. to Madras.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Superintendent I. N.	Suez and Aden	7th Oct.
Alanker	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Commerce	McVicar Burn & Co.	Liverpool	Early disp.
Glenelg	Dirom Carter & Co.	China	5th Oct.
Mary Gordon	Furdoonjee Limjee		
Brig Tawse	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.	Muscat	10th Oct.
Bombay	Dirom Carter & Co.	London	in Oct.
Skinner	Skinner & Co.		
Severn	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	dispt.
Grenada	Gibb Miller & Co.	Liverpool	Quick dispt.
Lintin	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	1st October
Herceulean	Dirom Carter & Co.	ditto	dispatch.
Ningra			
Ganges	Skinner and Co.	Mauritius	
Herefordshire	D. & M. Pestonjee		
Ann	Forbes & Co.	London	
John Adam			
Heywood	McVicar Burn & Co.		
Childe Harold	Foster & Co.		

H. C. Sloop of War Elphinstone.

Steamers.—Coote. Zenobia. Hugh Lindsay. Indus. Semiramis. Atalanta.

Brig Tapeio.

Schooner Shannon.

Cutter Margaret. Nermudda.

R. S. Hastings.

Thetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.

Country Vessels.—Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Fazenbany Rampertap, Hannah, Ardaseer, Soonder, Sundaay, Hydroos, Fanny, Ruby, Mahamdy, Euphrasia, and Futtay Karim.

FRENCH Barque Cecelia, and Three Brothers.

AMERICAN Barque Cavaliar.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	TO SAIL
H. Compy. Steamer			
Cleopatra	Supt. Indian Navy	London	
Paquet d'Havana		Bordeaux	
Endilia	Thos Jeffries & Co.	Bordeaux	
Lady Feversham	Dirom C. & Co.	London	2d August.
George Canning	Foster & Co.	do.	30th June.
Hopkinson	Edmund Bibby & Co.	do.	11th July.
Herald	Ritchie S. & Co.	do.	30th June.
Strabane	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	20th July.
Berkshire	Remington & Co.	do.	In all August.
Princess Charlotte	Dirom C. & Co.	Liverpool	30th June.
Sir Collin Campbell	Gibb Miller & Co.	do.	20th ditto
Regular	Ritchie & Co.	do.	4th June.
Hero	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	7th do.
Malabar	Skinner & Co.	London	11th July.
Pragra	Do. Do.	Bordeaux.	4th June.
Sir Edward Paget	Do. Do.	London.	18th August.
General Palmer	Gisborne Menzies & Co.	do.	14th July.
Peacock		do.	
City of Poonah	Polexfen Milne & Co.	Liverpool.	Middle Aug.
Julius Caesar		do.	
Rothschild	W. Nicol & Co.	do.	
Fatima	Do Do.	do.	15th August.
Balfour	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	
Cornubia	Gibb Miller & Co.	do.	2d August.
Sesostris		London	
La Belle Alliance		do.	
Mount S. Elphinstone	W. Nicol & Co.		
Elora	Skinner & Co.	Clyde	25th August.

From Singapore—Asia Felix.

" *Colombo.*—Jeane Antoinette.

" *Calcutta.*—Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey.

Drougan, Lowjee Family, Lord Castlereigh and Sullimany.

* *Have Sailed. According to the latest account.*

HIGH WATER TABLE 28TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

	MORN.	EVAN
Saturday	2 10	2 34
Sunday	2 56	3 24
Monday	3 53	4 25

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

AGRA UKHBAR.—SEPTEMBER 14.

WE HAVE NO INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARMY OF any interest since our last.

The party who had gone in pursuit of Dost Moohumud were, it appears, so well was the pursuit planned, inferior to the Dost's party in the proportion of one to four, and were mounted on half-fed jaded horses, while the fugitives were carried by the best blood Afghanistan could boast! The line of country too, over which this ill-matched chase was ran, was one of the passes of the Hindoo Khoosh, 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, with snow above, below and around. The Dost was also accompanied by his most faithful and trusty adherents, so that it was most fortunate for the pursuers they did not overtake their chase. Dost Moohumud will, it is said, for the present throw himself into Bulkh, from whence he will open negociations with Russia. Other accounts say, Government have ordered a force to follow him up, and tendered to him a safe retreat at Loodeeanah with a handsome allowance.

In Cabool, the change from famine to abundance was keenly felt and enjoyed by the Army. All our Correspondents speak in raptures of its smiling valleys, fine climate, and fruits. In respect to the last Tommy Moore for once does not go much beyond the "naked fact," when he sings of the.

"——————Pomegranates full
Of melting sweetness, and the pears
And sunniest apples that Cabool
In all its thousand garden bears."

Comparative Paradise as it is, it has however no lasting charms for our war-worn friends who are anxious to return to Hindoostan, their march to which they expected, would commence by the middle of August.

Since they have had time to look back upon their desert march and trace the cause of their sufferings, a strong feeling of bitterness has been growing up against Sir J. Keane. To his bringing forward his Bombay Troops without a commissariat or provisions of their own, the Bengal army trace all their calamities, for to provide for the Bombay troops, Sir John was obliged to pillage the Bengal Commissariat. His attention to his own comforts and disregard for those of others* increase the feeling against him, and none are slow to discover the contrast his conduct affords to the rules promulgated by Sir Henry Fane at the commencement of the Expedition, which enjoined all Officers to make the comfort and convenience of their men their *first* consideration, at the end of a march—their own, their *second*.

The Calcutta papers, we observe, have started some objections to Sir John's proceedings at Guznee and his account of the storm. His non-employment of seapoys in the storm is comprised in the first, but surely, when we consider his tremendous responsibility, it were most unfair to restrict him in the use of such means as he considered best adapted to the end he had in view. Is it just to condemn him with such a stake at issue, for not having employed sepoys, through a mere point of courtesy, when he considered European soldiers most likely to effect his ends? His own reputation—that of his country—was in his hands, aye and more, and how then can we object to his employing the best means at his disposal to preserve them. The mooters of this question—the writer of the *Military Chronicle* was the first who moved in it, and with such a one only could it have commenced—is injudicious and unjust in the extreme—injudicious in its general features, and unjust to Sir John Keane. Our European and native soldiery have ever distinguished themselves where their duty called them, and it can answer no good end to institute such comparisons as those of the *Military Chronicle*. Sir John Keane had not only the full liberty of employing what troops he thought fit, but it was imperative on him to employ the best, and it is the extreme of querulesnous to object to his doing so. The attack upon Ghuznee was a delicate and difficult game, and Sir John acted the part of a prudent General, in leaving as little to chance as possible.

The objections raised to his despatch, are of course merely for objection's sake. We ourselves saw that it had very little merit as a composition, that its arrangement was not very clear, nor its descriptions as finished as those of Sir Walter Scott, and it praised liberally and rather indiscriminately; but we knew also that it was written in the exultation of victory, and as brilliant a coup de main as any of our Indian wars can shew, and we had no idea of breaking in upon the general satisfaction it gave, by some wretched criticism on its style, &c. &c. The victories of Marlborough were announced in rude and slovenly despatches, and it is scarcely worth while to take Sir John Keane to task for his. His selfishness and preference of the Bombay troops to their Bengal comrades are good subjects to be employed upon, better certainly than those the Military Chronicle has selected. The storming of Ghiznee was as bold and rapid, the victory as decisive, and the results as important, as though Gibbon described it, aye, or even McNaghten, and what more do we require?

If we can rely upon information from Umbala the return of the army via Peshawur has been determined on, inasmuch as the Government Agent at Umbala has required the Putteealah, Nobuh and Khytul Rajahs to hold in readiness such means of transport as they can afford for the troops returning from Cabool, and further that they would send some elephants to Peshawur to meet them as they were much in want of transport.

Mr. Macnaghten, it is said, remains at Cabool for another year, wither his Lady proceeds immediately to join him. It is not known who will be our Lieutenant Governor on the departure of Lord Auckland to Calcutta. Some say, Mr. Bird of the Board of Revenue, but others think, Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton will be selected for an appointment so suited to his abilities and experience.

Lieutenant Ellis, Assistant Resident at Gwalior, returned to that City on the 12th.

Major Ross, still continues at the Station.

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL. SEPTEMBER 14.

ARMY OF THE INDUS.—Our letters from Cabul speak in rapturous terms of the beauty of the vicinity. The climate is represented as delightful—the Thermometer not ranging higher than 88g in the tents in the middle of the day, and before sun-rise from 46 to 48g. *The most delicious grapes, peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, melons, &c., in the greatest abundance, cheap,* and of excellent quality. Wheat, barley, grain, and rice plentiful; and good mutton, fowls, eggs, butter and cream-cheese obtainable at moderate prices. But the grand luxury of Cabul is *ice*; this is so cheap that even the camp-followers can afford to lubricate their palates with the most delicious *iced* sherbet. Notwithstanding these advantages all are anxious to return. The Affghans are a most detestable set; in the day time they are civil enough, but at night, if opportunity offer, they will rob, shoot, or cut throats without any scruple. Colonel Arnold, of the Lancers, died from abscess of the liver (no less than five in number), and was to be interred in the Armenian burying-ground close to the city of Cabul. Mrs Macnaghten will, it is stated, leave Seimla in November, for the purpose of joining her husband. Colonel Wade expected to reach Cabul on the 22nd of August. Hajji Khan Kakur has proved himself a double-distilled villain. He was the first to desert Dost Mahomed's *cause*, and has *now* turned traitor to the British; and, probably, earned for himself an honourable retirement within the walls of the fort of Agra, Chunar, or some such domicile. There was a rumour that some of our troops would be sent on to Bokhara, unless Colonel Stoddart were set at liberty. The communication between Candahar and Cabul has been entirely cut off by the Ghilzies. The fortunate Regiments that return to these Provinces, will, it is supposed, leave Cabul about the 20th Instant. The Commander-in-Chief, with the Bombay troops, return by Candahar. The shooting of the troopers of the 2nd Cavalry, is spoken of as a very bad business.

BHURTPORE.—Several inquiries have been made of us, as to the truth of the paragraph which appeared in our pages last week regarding the discovery of Prize Money, to a very considerable amount, in connection with the Siege of Bhurtpore. The information, we omitted to state, was furnished us by a *Correspondent*; and, from subsequent inquiries into the circumstances of this extraordinary case, we see no reason to doubt the correctness of the statement.

It may be a misfortune,—but we confess that we are not sufficiently versed in the beauties of Newspaper phraseology, to divine the precise depth of thought conveyed through the refreshing simile of a *mare's nest*. We trust however, at no distant date, to be able to announce that there is a *nest egg* in store for the heroes of Bhurtpore, of a value sufficiently worthy their regard and acceptance.

We understand that the withdrawal of our troops from Affghanistan, has been left entirely to the discretion of our Envoy and Minister: the anxiety of Government is to have them back as soon as *possible*.

In all December next this Station will again become the seat of the Government of the North Western Provinces. Mr. Macnaghten having to keep the King

* He actually had his Horse Tent brought on, while his officers were without canvas for themselves.

of Cabul in leading strings for another twelvemonth, the Lieutenant-Governorship will, it is rumoured, be given to Mr. R. M. Bird, of the Sudder Board.

There is no doubt but that a Mint or Bullion Office will shortly be established here—most probably the latter.

It is said the 6th Regiment Native Infantry are to come to Agra.

Mr. Cunningham, the recently appointed Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, has arrived at Muttra.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—SEPT. 11.

FURTHER ACCOUNTS REGARDING CAPTAIN HINDMARSH.—It appears, that Captain Hindmarsh had gone on board the *Marquis of Camden* for medical aid, as Mrs. Hindmarsh was unwell. As he was returning ashore with the Doctor, a squall came on and the Doctor, who was steering, ordered the sail to be lowered. Captain H. objected to this, but the order was nevertheless attended to. Captain H., however, again hoisted up the sail; the Doctor then refused to steer, and Captain H. went and took his place. He had not been at the helm above a minute, when the squall came on with greater violence. Instead of keeping the boat up to the wind, he kept the sail filled, and she immediately capsized. The whole of the party consisting of Captain H., the Doctor, a European seaman named Glover, and a native, got upon the boat. They had not been many moments in this position, when Captain H. called out that an alligator was in sight. Some precautionary measures were taken by the parties, the movement consequent on which precipitated them into the water, and the boat luckily righted, when they all got into it. Captain H. stated, that if they remained in her, they would all be drowned, he would therefore prefer swimming ashore. He appeared determined and was just in the act of jumping overboard, when the Doctor held him fast. The man Glover at this time said "I'll swim ashore too," saying which he jumped into the water and swam strongly, until he arrived within a short distance of the shore, when he was observed to sink.

In the mean time. Captain H. plunged into the water, in doing which he capsized the boat again. Captain H. swam towards the shore, but was scarcely twenty yards from the boat when he was seen suddenly to turn on his back, and heard to utter a piercing shriek, after which he sank, and was not seen to rise again. The Doctor and the native clung to the boat until the cutter of the *Marquis of Camden* came to their assistance, and rescued them from their perilous situation. It is the doctor's firm belief, that Captain H. was carried off by an alligator. The bodies were found about three days after the sad occurrence—that of the man Glover entire, but that of Captain H. almost a skeleton, and recognised only by a ring on one of his fingers.

When we first had occasion to notice Sir John Keane's despatch from *Ghuzni*, we were induced to remark the extraordinary disproportion between the numbers killed on the side of the assailants and on that of the besieged, and to express also some apprehension, deduced in part from the peculiar language used in certain paragraphs in which more was meant apparently than reached the eye, that the usages of civilized warfare had not been so strictly observed as they ought o have been.

It has been supposed too, that so conscious were the authorities of something wrong, that every possible precaution was taken to prevent officers communicating to their friends or the Press the scenes that occurred; and undoubtedly we never recollect, on the fall of a fortress of such marks as *Ghuzni*, so few private letters being published. But be this silence accidental or designed,—be the supposition in question erroneous or correct,—we have at last something tangible to pass our comments upon than the phraseology of Sir John Keane. We yesterday published a letter, purporting to be written by an officer of the Army of the Indus at *Ghuzni*, and an eye-witness of the facts stated, addressed to the Editor of the *Agra Ukhbar*, and we now repeat, thus prominently, a passage which if true, will condemn to eternal infamy all concerned in such barbarous atrocities; and if not true, as we most sincerely hope may be the case, ought to bring condign punishment on the head of the skulking slanderer who has thus traduced men hither reputed most brave and honourable:—

All I can say is, that any troops could have done us great mischief as we were scattered and confined by baggage, but the Enemy have never taken advantage of our mistakes, and they did not make their appearance until the next morning, when a few horsemen and about 500 Infantry were seen on the hills in rear of our Camp on the Cabool road and though the advance party were driven back and lost their standard, two other parties retained their ground, but several were killed and 25 were taken prisoners, *all of whom the Shah ordered to be shot, and in a British Camp this savage scene took place, or was with the sanction of Sir John Keane, and Mr. Macnaghten, who, I trust, will have to answer for it to their country as well as to their God.* But this Spanish mode of punishment did not stop here, the next morning July 23rd, before day-break the Storm took place, one of the gates having been blown open with bags of powder, and Ghuznee was carried with but little loss (about 200 killed and wounded) owing to the talents of Captain Thomson and the courage of Colonel Sale. *Orders were given for all to be put to death*, but the Chief soldier of the Army was aware that the private soldiers had more feeling than to do this, for he added "I know that British Troops will not act in such a way" and he might have known too it was not the custom with Britons to shoot their prisoners of war or allow them to be murdered by a monster; Yet one man named *Wooley Mahomet, who, I am told, was the standard bearer, and half-brother of the Dost, was shot by Sir John Keane's orders*, for having held out after the Fort was taken, *and another man, the Nazir, was made over to Shah Soojah and was ordered to be shot by this "King of shreds and patches"* this pauper Prince, this miserable caricature, but it must reach the ears of Lord Brougham, who though unable to divert the cruel destiny of Dost Mahomet, will still be able to bring his own Countrymen to justice, and few honors can be conferred on the Chief of the Army or the Envoy to the Court, unless they can deny these deeds of blood."

It will be seen there is no mincing of the matter here—a charge directly affecting the character of Sir John Keane and Mr. Macnaghten,—as men of honor and humanity, as British officers in the confidence of the Governor General of India,—is openly and distinctly made; and we do consider that these gentlemen, as well as Lord Auckland, are bound to satisfy the British and Indian public, that the accusation is utterly and absolutely false. The former cannot plead the annoymous character of the letter as an excuse for not noticing it; because it is obvious no military man could avowedly address a newspaper in this country, without exposing himself to eminent risks; and is clear, that the writer is, what he represents himself to be, an officer, concealing his name only from professional considerations. We hold, therefore, that they owe it to themselves to meet this charge, as unhesitatingly as if *preferred* against them in any court of law or honour whatever. What Lord Auckland may do in the matter, we venture not to guess. He may feel, perhaps, that when a great object, according to his views, has been effected, however questionable its justice, it would not be prudent to scrutinize too closely the actions of the instruments. But we are strong in the belief, that neither Lord Auckland nor Lord William Bentick would suffer such a reproach upon the conduct of British officials to remain one moment unsifted and uncleared. Whatever may be His Lordship's course, however, the British Parliament and people will not permit the accusations made by the writer of the letter in question to pass by "unheeded like a summer's cloud."

Already the Periodical Press has taken up the *Affghaun* Policy. The *Foreign Quarterly* and the *Asiatic Journal* (whose article we reprint in another column) both are disposed to question it; and in *Parbury's Oriental Magazine*, its justice is lamely defended, by an attempt to shew, that that quality has a different meaning in *Europe* and *Asia*, and that all considerations must yield to a sense of self-interest in the Eastern portion of the Globe. But all are agreed, that Dost Mahomed and his soldiers and people, were entitled to the best treatment of honorable enemies, and that nothing would so tarnish the British name, as leading our arms to gratify the vindictive passions of Shah Soojah, our tool and puppet, and who ought not to have been permitted to have issued a single order as to prisoners, without the previous sanction of the British Commander-in-Chief. The press of England too, is sufficiently clear-sighted as not to repudiate the monstrous fallacy of calling the Affghans, who for thirty years have known nothing of Shah Soojah, *rebels*, and the still more monstrous injustice of treating them as such.

Thanks to steam, whatever delays may arise in this country as to an investigation of the charges brought against Sir John Keane and Mr. Macnaghten, it will not be long before an enquiry will be ordered from England. The case must be noticed in Parliament. In the comparatively minor one Colonel Prince and the four American Brigands, shot by him in Upper Canada, *Sir George Arthur*, not particularly celebrated for mercy, the Home Government, and the Parliament and Press of England, all denounced his savage, brutality; but when they read what is alleged to have occurred at Ghuzni, does the Governor-General flatter himself there will be no call for Inquiry?

This will condescend to take our humble advice—let him assume the initiative—let him institute an immediate investigation and either redeem before the world, the character of those thus cruelly assailed; or punish them, as they deserve to be, if guilty, by depriving them of their high appointments. &c. &c.

We learn from Cuttack, that the 14th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, now at that station, has been warned to march to Midnapore at an early date.

We proposed making some remarks in reply to the long tirade we republished yesterday from the *Bombay Times*, on the subject of the Comprehensive Steam Communication, the morbid jealousy of its originators, the singular disinterestedness of the Bombay Press, &c.; but as we have received replies from Mr. Greenlaw and S. to the attacks upon them, contained in the said article, we defer what we have to say till to-morrow, that we may also notice these replies for which at present we have not time.—*Sept.* 13.

ENGLISHMAN.—SEPTEMBER 10.

A new machine of an extremely efficient but cheap and portable kind, for cleaning cotton has just been received in this country, by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce from the Glasgow East India Association. It appears, that the defects of the American Saw-gin in injuring the staple of all the Indian cottons that were passed through, it have been engaging the attention of the friends of this country at home, and having obtained models of the Hindoostanee *churka* in common use all over the Empire, the same were placed in the hands of Mr. Houldsworth, a practical mechanist whose works are in the vicinity of Glasgow, with a request, that he would give his attention to the subject, and endeavour to improve on the original device; so as to enable the community to obtain a cheap and efficient machine. This we are happy to learn he has succeeded in doing. Mr. Houldsworth made many attemps before he could satisfy himself. At length he has produced a machine, which the Glasgow Association entertain a sanguine hope will certainly succeed. It is on the principle of the native churka, as we have just remarked—about the same size—regular in its motion—simple in all its parts and easily understood—may be readily repaired—weighs about sixty pounds, and not needing to be fixed, can be carried about from place to place at pleasure. It cleans *most satisfactorily, and without injury to the staple.* Any number of them may, by a connecting link, be united and worked by hand, bullock, or any other power; and what, perhaps, is more to the point still, if a number be ordered Mr. Houldsworth will undertake to supply them, for the trifling sum of forty rupees (£4) each. The Chamber of Commerce has made over the two, which have been sent to Calcutta to the Agricultural Society, and we believe they will be exhibited at the electing of the Society on Wednesday next in full working trim.

We hear that an express has been despatched recalling the 15th and 12th Regiment N. I., which left Barrackpore for Benares and Dinapore two or three weeks ago. It is said that the 15th will be sent to strengthen Chittagong.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. John Moore, of the firm of Moore, Hickey and Co., and formerly of that of Tulloh and Co. Mr. Moore was much esteemed by all classes of society in this city. We believe he had realised a handsome competency, and was on the point of returning to England when he was seized with an illness that terminated his life.—*Sept.* 12.

Yesterday's Samaphore announced the arrival of the *Sarah and Caroline*, Davidson, from Boston 27th May, and H. M. S. *Conway*, Bethune, from Ganjam (no date.)—*Ibid.*

We are informed that the French frigate which arrived the other day has on board a Monsieur Mont Brisson, an Aid-de-Camp of the Governor of Bourbon, who has come to this place for the purpose of endeavouring to import the art of manufacturing silk by the worm into Bourbon. This is another proof that the French never lose an opportunity of acquiring scientific knowledge, nor grudge any expence which may be necessary to the attainment of the public objects they have in view.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA COURIER.—SEPTEMBER 10.

It has disappointed us greatly, we confess, to learn that the Steam Meeting at Agra was a complete failure. The *Agra Ukhbar* of the 29th announces that it came off on the previous day, and a miserable affair it was, and whatever may have been our hopes or whatever our wishes, we are almost ashamed to inform our readers that the *meeting* consisted of FOUR!! We will not, however, despair of the cause while it is so well supported here and in England—and we will still continue to hope that even at Agra the cause of Steam will ultimately meet with due support.

We have been informed that our Government are about to send an Officer of experience to the Isle of France with a view to purchasing the Steamer *Madagascar* for the use of the state. We are very glad to hear this, and hope that we may shortly have the pleasure of seeing her in the Hooghly. We understand that the "*Madagascar*" is a very fair specimen of a Steamer—that she has two engines of 60 horse power each—made by Messrs. J. and A. Blythe, Brothers, of Limehouse, and that she was built by Messrs. Wigrams and Green, of the best oak and elm, with fir decks, Copper-fastened, for £15-10 per ton, and that her average rate of going is 6½ miles per hour, her maximum speed being 9 miles per hour.—*Sept.* 11.

This-day's Semaphore aunounces the arrival of the *Ranger* Proudfoot, from the Cape of Good Hope 3d August—*Water Lily*, Snobwhall, from Moulmein 22d August, and the *Time*, Pybus, from Singapore 20th August.

The *Sir William Wallace* reports, that the Ship *Manchester*, from Bombay 15th July, bound to Liverpool, foundered at sea on the 2d August—the Captain and part of the Crew arrived at Penang on the 18th August in their long boat—the 2d Officer, 4 Seamen and one Boy in the Cutter missing.—*Sept.* 13.

HARBOUR MASTER HINDMARSH.

We have learnt some further particulars in regard to the death of Harbourmaster Hindmarsh. It appears, that when the boat was capsized, Mr. Hindmarsh and another man determined to swim towards the shore, while the rest clung to the overturned boat. An alligator attacked Mr. Hindmarsh's companion, and having sunk him, next seized the unfortunate harbour master by the arm, With his other arm he had barely time to wave a farewell to his wife, who was standing at a window of the house, before he was drawn under water by the ruthless monster. Mrs. Hindmarsh sprung from the window, ran to the water's edge and fell down in a swoon. Three days after this melancholy event the dead body of the ill-fated harbour master floated up. It was removed on shore, rolled up in canvas and recommitted to the very element where he had met with his untimely end.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE SEPT. 13.

EXCHANGES OF CORPS.—A correspondent from the north of the Kistnah has requested us to hint that it would be very desirable on the organization of the new European regiment, for Government to afford facilities for an exchange of corps, in cases where officers may be posted to the European regiment, who are disinclined to remove from the branch, of the army whereunto they have always been attached, and of which there will probably be many instances on the one hand, whilst on the other many officers will be found very willing to serve in the new corps, could it be managed under a fair arrangement; for example, our correspondent, a third Captain in a Native corps, would have no objection to exchange with a Captain of the new European regiment, whose posting therein might place him about on an equality, the double number of Majors in the latter being always taken into consideration. The suggested arrangement seems to us fair and reasonable enough as regards individuals, and greatly for the good of the service: as those officers who join the new Regiment from choice, are much more likely to get on well with Europeans, than such as have a strong preferance for command of Sepoys and are removed against their will. Should the proposed measure be sanctioned, we shall be happy to communicate with any Captain desirous of exchanging, in behalf of a friend of our own; the officer above alluded to; and at the same time beg to offer our services to others in the negociation of exchanges.

PAUMBAM PASSAGE.—We are happy to learn from the *Ceylon Herald*, that the clearance of the Paumbam Passage is advancing in the most rapid and satisfactory manner. It would however seem from a letter which lately appeared in the same journal, that the native pilots are endeavouring to thwart, the intentions of Government, and neutralize the advantages looked for, with a view to their own interests, by purposely running vessels aground in order to procure employment for their own boats, which are necessarily in demand to lighten vessels when such accidents occur. We quite agree with our Island Contemporary in thinking it very advisable for the Madras and Ceylon Governments, to establish an active and experienced European pilot on the Paumbam channel.

The kindness of a friend enables us to give the following items of intelligence from the Kurnool Force:—

"*Adoni, 7th September*, 1839.

"The Dragoons, Horse Artillery, Park, 39th Foot and 39th Infantry are now encamped the 16th and 31st Regiments are expected in to-morrow from Ghooty, Col James' Detachment from Secunderabad are across the River [Toongabudra] to-day and will probably be here on Tuesday with the Sappers, and Miners sent out to assist in passing Ordnance across the River. The commissioners have called for a Troop of Cavalry, to be at Dhonee about 40 miles from Kurnool to meet them on the 10th so as they will be 3 days longer in going in probably it will be the 18th September before they have an interview with the Nabob. The Troops have been brigaded as follows; 13th Dragoons 7th Cavalry and Horse Artillery, Commanded by Colonel McLean. The 1st Brigade of Infantry composed of the 39th Foot, 34th and 30th Infantry commanded by Colonel Bell. The 2nd Brigade consists of the 3d 16th and 31st Regiments of Infantry commanded by Colonel James. There is nothing known about Kurnool, there is no reliance upon any of the rumours we hear, and therefore I will not repeat them further than I think there will be no fighting."

KURNOOL.—To our surprise we yesterday received a missive from our correspondent at Kurnool, the perusal whereof leads us to believe that the Nawaub (whom by the bye many of our contemporaries persist in styling Rajah) has been much misled by those about him and especially by his Dewan Namdar Khan, a crafty clever individual in whom his superior reposes unbounded confidence. The Nawaub himself we have known for many years, and readily admit him to be a prodigal, headstrong, ignorant and tyrannical, but at the same time, liberal old chieftain, proud as Lucifer, perhaps from considering himself the last remaining Pathan Prince in Southern India, and who is just the kind of man to be led into scrapes by the crafty villainy of those around him. The Nawaub is said to be an indolent and somewhat debauched old gentleman, much given it is supposed to cockfighting and strong waters, but little troubling himself with State intrigues or the management of its country, which latter has been long entrusted to the Dewan Namdar Khan, in whom he is supposed to place an almost doting degree of confidence, and who it is believed has long made a tool of his too confiding master: we shall though allow our correspondent to speak for himself, merely divesting his communication of its most exuberant images as follows:—

'The whole of the Nuwaub's Suwars, who were ten months in arrears of pay came forward on the 15th August and the Fort Gates being kept constantly closed they posted themselves outside and declared that they would not move until they got their money. On the following day their example was followed by a body of 150 Rohillas who claimed three months arrears, but no one dared report the circumstance to the Nawaub. On the 17th Namdar Khan Dewan informed the Nawaub of these men and that they were very clamorous for their pay, whereon he fell into a violent passion and ordered that they should be at once paid up and discharged, which was done accordingly. On the 18th the Dewan made a similar report touching the Suwar, this rendered the Nuwaub furious and he directed that they should be beaten away: Bheem Singh their Jemadar hearing this, said 'very good, but we will not stir from here till we get our money" the Nuwaub was consequently obliged to come into terms and at length satisfied the Suwars by directing the Dewan to give them orders on the Talooks. A report having been made that some of the Ryots were unable to commence cultivating, the Nuwaub ordered that 100 Bullocks and 1000 Rupees should de distributed amongst them. On the 21st the Town duties were less than 500 Rupees the minimum fixed on by the Nawaub, he therefore ordered that the Cutwaul should receive corporal punishment, and the next day levied a contribution from all petty dealers each according to his means On the 25th the Fort gates were thoroughly repaired. The Nawaub on the 26th sent for Namdar Khan Dewan and told him that he had heard the Company's Army was coming against him, but this the Dewan assured him was all false and pledged himself to be responsible for it. On the 27th the Nawaub rose at midnight left the Fort and was occupied all next morning in exercising his troops. On the 28th, Meer Sadik Mohdeen, a Faqueer greatly in the Nawaub's favour, communicated to him that the Company's Army was about to assemble at Adoni for the purpose of attacking him, the Faqueer concluded with these words "you fancy yourself in no danger but your Dewan has betrayed you and will cause your ruin." The Nawaub upon this sent for the Dewan and repeated the Faqueer's words: The Dewan replied that the whole was false and that he had better not attend to such people who always went about inventing lies: this completely satisfied his master, who was so enraged with the Faqueer that he sent for an ass, and ordered that he should be mounted thereon and conducted out of the Fort, but subsequently relented, the evening Nawaub received the attendance of the Company's Vakeel and asked him what news was stirring. The Vakeel presented a receipt for the last Khist to Government, and said that orders had arrived for payment of a further one. The Vakeel next enquired by order of the Collector respecting the family of Daood Khan, a deceased brother of the Nawaub and Aluff Khan son to Moozuffur Khan, these persons having been seized and forcibly brought into the Fort, the Nawab replied that they were part of his own family with which the Company had no concern whatever. After the Vakeel's departure the Nawab sent a Hurkaru to the Cotwal with orders to take up any person who might be found talking of the approach of the Company's Army. The next day he sent for his brothers and after acquainting them the Company's Troops were assembling to attack him asked their advice. They one and all recommended him to keep friends with the Company and mind their orders, as if it came to fighting, the Nawab and is people must inevitably be defeated and lose their lives. The Nuwaub shook his head at this and said "how long can a man expect to live, it is better to die at once than be despoiled of one's hereditary honors and possessions, would you have me live and see others enjoying my rights?" On the 30th it was well known in the Fort that the Company's Army was coming, and great numbers of the people residing within the Fort and who were not permitted to leave it, made their escape by stealth, letting themselves down from the walls."—*Sept.* 17.

ARCOT.—The 5th Cavalry are, we hear, busily occupied in preparing for their march to Bellary. The Right Wing of the 8th have as yet heard nothing of their destination, but rumour fixes it over the water. The Tanks throughout Northern Arcot are full to overflowing and cultivation briskly in progress.—*Ibid.*

Registarship of the Supreme Court. The *Spectator* states, that Mr. Acworth, at present Company's Solicitor, is to succeed Mr. Cator, as Registrar of the Supreme Court; an appointment which on the score of efficiency, will give, we believe, very general satisfaction: unless it be to the *Bar*, who had reasonable grounds, they conceived, for expecting that the appointment would have been conferred on one of their own Members. Mr. Rose, says the *Circulator*,, is likely to succeed as Company's Solicitor.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS COURIER.—SEPT. 16.

The *Francis Smith*, Captain EDMONDS, sailed for England *via* Pondichery and the Cape, early on Saturday morning; and the *John Fleming*, Captain ROSS, for Calcutta on Saturday night.—The *Lowjee Family*, which put into Madras on Thursday, in consequence of the illness of Captain ROWLAND, was to sail for Bombay under command of the Chief Officer, on Saturday evening.

THE *Seringapatam*, Captain HOPKINS, from Portsmouth June 25th and Lizard Point June 28th, came to anchor on Friday evening; being the shortest pas-

Digitized with financial support from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

sage to Madras on record. This splendid vessel was off the Cape in 44 days from England; and, but for some unexpected detention near Ceylon, would have reached this even three or four days earlier. It must be remembered that the passage of the *Seringapatam* from Portsmouth to Madras last year was accomplished in only 83 days—from July 1st to September 22d; what she is destined to perform next year it is impossible to say; but we may safely calculate on her beating the *Vernon*, with all the assistance of steam power for the calms.

By the *Seringapatam* we had the pleasure of receiving files of weekly papers to the 15th June, which is the same date as the latest papers by the last overland, and we were also politely favoured with a London paper of the 24th of that month, *the* latest paper, we believe, brought by this opportunity—being only 81 days from London to Madras—a fact unprecedented in communication around the Cape. We cannot boast, however, of the contents of the latest paper; for with the exception of some commercial intelligence from the provinces to the 22d June, the state of the money, and some items of news from the Continent and America of a latter date than we had previously received, it is totally devoid of interest.

THE *Hurkaru* is of opinion that Madras can do nothing towards the accomplishment of overland communication by steam without the co-operation of Bengal. If he means any scheme on so large a scale as the Comprehensive he is undoubtedly right; but Madras might certainly have one or two Steamers of her own for running either from Madras or Calcutta to Aden; supposing a regular steam communication to be established in the Red Sea; and, notwithstanding all that has been advanced to the contrary, we are of opinion that such a plan would be more conducive to the interests of Madras, and infinitely more congenial to the feelings of the people, than being entirely left to the mercy of Calcutta. We formerly entertained a different opinion on this subject; but the selfish conduct of Calcutta, in delaying the Bombay mail as long as they were permitted to do so, and the cavalier treatment we received from them when they first sent a sailing vessel to the Red Sea, have satisfied as that our interests will not be consulted in the details of the Comprehensive Scheme, and that the Steamers passing up and down the coast, will touch at Madras or not as may best suit the convenience of Calcutta without reference to that of the Minor Presidency.

Fort St. George, September 13, 1839.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following Appointments.

G. J. Waters, Esq. to be Judge and Criminal Judge of Cuddapah; but to continue to act as 1st Judge of the Provincial Court of the Southern Division.

W. Lavie, Esq. to act as Judge and Criminal Judge of Cuddapah.

G. L. Prendergast, Esq. to be Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Malabar, on the embarkation of Mr. White for England; but to continue to act as Chief Magistrate and Superintendent of Police and 1st Commissioner for the recovery of small Debts.

G. A. Harris, Esq to act as Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Malabar.

J. Silver, Esq. to act as Assistant Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Cochin, until the return of Mr. Greenway, or until further orders.

Fort St. George, September 13, 1839.

T. L. Blane, Esq. Collector and Magistrate of Cuddapah, delivered over charge of that District, to J. H. Cochrane, Esq. Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, on the 2d Instant.

CEYLON HERALD.---SEPTEMBER 3.

Her Majesty's Brig *Algerine*, Lieut. Mason, left Trincomalie for Madras on the 27th ult. Passenger, The Hon. C. H. Stratford, 18th Royal Irish.

Her Majesty's Ship *Larne*, Captain Blake, from Penang the 20th July, arrived at Trincomalie on the 29th ult. – She brought a mail from Penang.

Her Majesty's ship *Favorite*, Captain Croker, from Penang the 27th July, arrived at Trincomalie on the 31st ult.—and on the 2d inst. H. M. Ship *Hyacinth*, sailed for Singapore and Macao.—*Sept* 6.

We understand the sailing of the *King William* is necessarily postponed, in consequence of the adjournment of the Admiralty Court (owing to the indisposition of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jeremie) convened for the trial of the 2d officer and two of the crew of that ship for conspiracy and theft.

Mr. Jeremie we are happy to learn, is recovering, and intends proceeding on the Southern Circuit about the 19th inst.—*Ibid.*

It seems both we and our contemporary were in error when we attributed the lamented death of Mr. Justice Stoddart to an attack of the dysentery. His chief complaint was jungle-fever caught in his way through the sickly climate of Anaradhapoora.

The funeral of this respected Gentleman,—which took place on Saturday evening---was most numerously attended. At about half-past five the Procession in carriages reached Slave Island Bridge, A party of Soldiers were there in attendance who carried the Coffin. The Pall-bearers were---

Sir R. Arbuthnot	Hon. Mr. Turnour
The Ven. the Archdeacon	Col. Power.
Col. Campbell	Hon. Mr. Staples

Mr. Jeremie, supported by Mr. Gibson and Mr. Buller, acted as Mourners. A very large portion of the Civil, Military, Judicial, Ecclesiastic and Mercantile communities were present. Eleven minute guns were fired as the procession moved towards the grave-yard, where the body was interred, the Senior Colonial Chaplain reading Funeral Service.—*Ibid.*

The Ship *Ernaad*, Captain Hill, from Bombay the 29th ult. bound to Madras and Calcutta, arrived on Saturday last and sailed again on the following day—Passenger, Mr. Grant. – *Sept.* 10.

The Ship *Achilles*, Captain Duncan, from London the 23d May arrived in the Roads this morning—Her passengers are:—Captain McAlpin 94th Regt., Doctor Beatson, Medical Staff, Mr. Allen, Superintendent of Vaccination, Thomas Tranchell Esq., Henry Templer Esq., Mr. Ford & Mr. Wm. McDonald. —*Ibid.*

We have heard with much regret the severe indispositon of J. Dinwoodie Esq. who was attacked with repeated fits of apoplexy last Sunday noon. He is now we believe, somewhat better.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Waghorn's friends will keep in mind that the 7th proxo. is the day fixed for the next Packet for England, and the 28th October for the succeeding one. In sending letters from outstations provision must always he made for payment of the Egyptian Postage, as well as Mr. Waghorn's own charge, according to the scales formerly published.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 28th SEPTEMBER, 1839.

Arrivals.—25th Sept. the H. C. Sloop of War *Coote*, Lieut. Johnstone Commanding, from Aden 6th Howtha 9th Sept.

Passenger.—Lieut. C Dent Artillery.

26th Sept. *John Adam*, E, Eales, Master, from Bushire 1st. Sept.—27th Sept. Ship *Heywood*, J. Jones Master, from Liverpool 7th June.

Passenger.—Mr. Cuninghame Surgeon.

27th Sept. Ship, *Childe Harold* G. Willis Master, from London 28th May and Cape 12th Augt.

Passengers.—Lieut. and Mrs. Giberne and Child, Mrs. Blowers and Child, Miss Dickens, 2 Misses. Morris, R. T; Webb Esq Messrs. Lodwick and Favier Cadets, Messrs. Barker, Craves, Fraser, Reynolds, Hunt and Nott I. N. Mr. and Mrs. Durham and 2 Children, 4 female and 2 Male Servants.

Dr. Brown succeeds Mr. Danvers as Private Secretary to Sir James Carnac, but whether permanently or as a *locum tenens* only, we have not been able to ascertain. We understand that there are letters by this Packet from Sir John Campbell, stating that he had made up his mind not to leave England.

It seems no longer to be doubted that Sir Jaspar Nicholls is to be successor to Sir Henry Fane, and the report gains ground that Sir Archd. Campbell will succeed Sir John Keane. Sir John, indeed, is said to have made his arrangements for going home in December. Sir S. Whittingham is spoken of as successor to Sir Jasper at Madras.

It is stated that the 15th Hussars are to remain here, pending a reference to Lord Aukland, regarding their final destination.

The *John Adams* has brought no news of any interest from the Gulph. Sheigh Nazir, the same who was expelled by Col. Sheriff from Karak, has been appointed by the Schah Governor of Bushire, with an exemption from tribute for 2 years, by way of compensating him for his loss of territory, and hard treatment.

The Supreme Court met on Wednesday last, for the Criminal Sessions, when the following Gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors.

BAZETT DOVETON ESQ, FOREMAN.

Humphry Francis Owen,	Alexander Badow,
Crawford McLeod	Thomas Cardwell,
Robert Wigram Crawford,	S. D. Murray,
George Pollexfen,	Edward Lyon,
William Henderson,	Shumsodean Palwaker,
Robert Walkinshaw,	Jenardeen Ramchunderjee,
William Church,	Wissanath Ramchunderjee,
Frederick Bouchier,	Luximon Govindjee,
J. G. Frith,	Rustomjee Nowrojee,
F. M. Davidson,	Rustomjee Ruttonjee, Esqs.

The Chief Justice in his charge to the Grand Jury, after alluding, in a few words, to the nature of the cases that would be brought before them, remarked that it gave him great pleasure, and he sincerely congratulated them, not only on the lightness of the Calendar, which embraced but 7 cases in all, but that none of the cases were of a very heinous character, and as there was nothing peculiar or difficult in any of them, he deemed any explanation or farther remarks from him quite unnecessary, and accordingly remitted the whole, without comment, to the Grand Jury for their consideration.

True Bills we understand were found in all the cases, and on Thursday last three of the Prisoners accused of a Burglary committed, at the village of Woralee, were found guilty and sentenced to transportation to Singapore for life. The names of the convicts are Jeewajee Hukeemjee, Saduk Ali and Sedee Almas. We have as yet received no Report of the proceedings of yesterday, but shall refer to them and to the subsequent proceedings in our future numbers, if found to be possessed of interest.

We beg our Readers, attention to the Extracts we have made from the *United Service Gazette* of Madras, in regard to Kurnool. The Nawab appears to be an eccentric character, compounded of an odd mixture of energy and imbecility, full of pride, yet yielding the most slavish submission to his Minister. We know not what are the offences with which he is charged, for no statement, so far as we have observed, has yet been put forth, but from the sketch given of his character, it may be conjectured, that in his case, as in that of Sattara, the Minister is chiefly to blame. With the recent example before him, it is probable, when put to the push, that the Nawab will see the prudence of yielding to the demands of the government, but if he should be advised otherwise and resolve to resist, we trust he will fight it out gallantly and not disgrace his name and lineage, by a base submission, as in the case of Sattara. We can sympathise in the fate of a gallant character, like Dost Mohamed, resolute and determined to fight for his Crown to the last, till deserted by all on whom he depended for support, but who can feel any pity or sympathy for a creature, that, though aware of the impending danger, would allow himself to be taken Prisoner in his own Palace by a few men, to be stript of his sovereignty without a struggle, and to be marched off in a palky into imprisonment for the rest of his life, though a scion of a noble race, renowned for their deeds of valour in former days. The *Durpun* praises him for the manner of his submission. In our eye it is the black spot on his character.

Both our contemporaries have republished from the *United Service Gazette* of the 10th of August, a letter on the privileges of the Guelphic order, which we have also to day transferred to our columns. This order, our readers are probably aware, was instituted by George the 4th in 1815, "for rewarding those persons, who have performed any signal service for their king and country,"* at a period, when the Legion of Honour had rendered badges and personal decorations highly popular throughout Europe; and when it had become necessary to find a substitute for mere English knighthood, which had been "worn to tatters". Not being like that of the Bath, which (altho' about the same time so widely extended as to include nearly a thousand individuals) was still, with the exception of twelve Grand crosses, altogether restricted to the Army and Navy, the Guelphic order was conferred on Civil as well as Military claimants, and we find amongst its knights the names of Herschell, Babbage, Brewster, Ivory, Chantrey &c. Some of its members, like those mentioned in the letter to Sir Richard Henegan, adopted the title "Sir," whilst others rejected it; and it has all along been a question whether British subjects who had received an order of knighthood *from their own Sovereign* could remain Esq. in the British Empire. This question would probably long since have been settled, had it depended simply on the sovereign, but the Heralds college, which was prohibited from charging any fees whatever on the Guelphic order, has from time immemorial, been entitled to mulct all persons obtaining English knighthood to the tune of nearly £200; and to this extortion Sir Richard Henegan and his friends are not disposed to submit. We may add that it is distinctly provided by statute, that no British subject can accept ensignia from a *foreign Prince* without the Queen's license, and that the said license if granted, does not authorise the assumption of any precedence whatever.

* Clark's Heraldry, eleventh Edition.

We understand that the Army was to commence its retrograde movement on the 15th instant, that it would pass by way of Candahar and Kelat, the main branch taking the Gundava Pass as the most direct route to Shikarpore and Bukkur, the Artillery passing by the Bolan Pass, as the only practicable route for that Branch. One report states that General Willshire is to remain as Chief in Command at Cabool, another that Col. Sale or a Bengal Officer will have it, there being no intention that any part of the Bombay Force should remain. Sir Alexander Burnes is named Resident at Candahar, Cabool being his Head quarters for the present. It is said that Sir John Keane will go to Simla, to visit the Governor General, before coming down here.

We are indebted to a friend at Madras for the following,

"A correspondent at Cuddapah informs us that the rains, which have been most heavy in the Cuddapah District, had so swollen the river, which separates the Military cantonment from the Town and quarter occupied by the Civilians, that the Camp of the 48th Regiment had only been once able to communicate with the latter between the 10th and 14th Instant, and were completely cut off from all supplies, in fact the men on duty there had not been relieved for three days. Early on the morning of the 13th, a chain of Tanks burst about six miles distant and the water came down in such torrents as to sweep away the lower part of the Pensioners Lines, the entire Bazaars and the whole of the right sub-divisions of the Regimental Lines of the 16th Regiment, the water rising to within 110 paces of the Barracks. The distress of the poor families is great; upwards of 600 houses were destroyed by the inundation, and men who had hardly time to escape with their lives, lost their little all. A Committee was sitting on the 14th to ascertain the extent of damage. The accident fortunately occurred at daylight otherwise the loss of life would have been very great. All the Tents that the 48th Regiment could spare were at *once* made over to shelter the women and Children, and every thing that humanity could dictate was immediately done to mitigate the sufferings arising from such a calamity. The Parade ground of the Station presented (says our correspondent) a motly appearance, being covered with the little heaps of household goods saved from the general wreck. The conduct of the 48th is represented as beyond all praise, working with the heartiest zeal and good will, and to their praiseworthy exertions may under providence be ascribed the safety of the families, whom there was much difficulty in rescuing from the falling houses and torrents of water. Many bodies have been seen floating past, and the loss of property sustained especially by the Bogan men is very considerable. The 48th Regiment are still under canvass, in fact there is not a place wherein to shelter them otherwise! as every habitable building is occupied by the families of the Officers and men of the 16th, one Company of the 48th is detached to Cumbum and two to Ghooty. Cuddapah at the best of times is, we well know, the most disgusting station in Southern India, but situated as our friends in the 48th are, we are not surprised at their speaking of it in terms poportionate to the discomfort they experienced there personally."

Our Contemporary the *Times*, has taken umbrage at the Character of our remarks on Saturday last the 21st instant, in reply to his observations of the 4th and 16th on the proceedings of Government and the Accountant General in regard to the intended Sale of Bills on the 31st ultimo. We are surprised that he should have done so, because we are really unable, on looking carefully over the article which has given offence, to discover any Expressions calculated to produce that effect, and because also good humour is so necessary an Ingredient to fair and rational argument, that we would unwillingly see it forgotten either on one side, or the other.

But be the cause of offence what it may, we are sorry that our Contemporary should have thought, that he had reason to complain, and with this brief expression of our regret at the present time, we will leave the tone and tenor of our mutual observations on the subject under discussion, to the unbiassed Judgment of the Public, who are likely to arrive at a more impartial decision on both points, than either our Contemporary or ourselves, and proceed to offer such further observations thereon as the Articles in the Times of Wednesday last, the 25th, appear to us to render necessary.

The first remark which we think it right to notice is the following "Our contemporary (says "the Times) seems to consider the greatly in- "creased demand for the Accountant General's "Bills, as an indication of their increased value; "now though not such veterans in financial ex- "perience, as the party of whom our contem- "porary is the organ, we may be permitted to "remark, that a very superficial acquaintance "with the principles of political Economy, might "have tended to convince him, that an exten- "sion for the demand of an Article, is no evi- "dence of its increased value, unless it be ac- "companied by *increased offers*. When the "price is likely to suit a great number of pur- "chasers, that number would bid for the Article, "and this would indicate an increased demand "for an Article at that price. This however seems "vastly to puzzle our contemporary, who closes "his remarks on the subject with an acknowledg- "ment that there is something very singular in "this instance of largely increased demand and "diminished offers.

Casting the extent of our acquaintance, superficial or otherwise, with the Principles of Political Economy, aside for the present, and giving to our contemporary all the advantage he can desire, from his greater knowledge of that abstruse science, we proceed to observe, that there may be a sufficient reason found, we believe, in some Instances for increased demand, with *apparently* uninceasing value, in the desire of a large Body of Individuals, dealers in a particular Article, to obtain that article, at less than its actual worth, and a determination in consequence, either individually, or conjointly to offer, a price for it, below it's value at the time, in the hope, that, either the necessities, or the ignorance of the proprietor may lead him to part with his Goods, on their own terms

We do not say that such was the case in the Instance of the Government Bills on the 31st August, but we think that the facts we are about to state, will show that there was an *Actual bonâfide increased demand for Bills at that time*, and that the prices then offered, were far below the real worth of Bills on Calcutta, on that day,

We stated in a former Number (21st Instant,) that although the sum for sale was Rupees *five Lacks only*, the amount tendered for, was Rupees *fifteen lacks seventy six thousand and five hundred* and the average rate of the tenders, Rupees *One hundred and nine pies only*. We stated also that the very moment it was known, that all the offers below Rupees *one hundred and one per hundred* were rejected, fresh offers were made for the greater portion of the unappropriated amount at Rupees *one hundred and one and a quarter* to Rupees *one hundred and one and a half* per hundred, and that the price rose immediately in the Bazaar, to Rupees *One hundred and two and a half per hundred*; and we showed in our paper of Tuesday last the 24th *that the sale* by Auction, on the preceding Saturday of Bills to the extent of *four and half lacks of Rupees*, gave an Average rate of Rupees *one hundred and two four Annas, and seven pies*, making, with the sum sold on the 31st August Rupees *Fifty thousand* at Rupees *One hundred and one per hundred*, a *bonafide sale* of five Lacks of Rupees at an average of *upwards* of one hundred and two per hundred (i. e. Rs. 102, 2 A. 6 P. per Ct..)

We further know, that application was made on the 24th Instant, to the Accountant General by one of the Principal Mercantile Establishments here, for Bills to the extent of *one and a half Lack of Rupees*, if he would draw at a premium of *one and a half per Cent.* and the manifest of on the "Futty Salaam" closed at the Custom House the 25th Instant, shews Shipments of Treasure in her to Calcutta to the extent of *Rupees three lacks and twenty eight thousand*, which with freight at six Annas per Cent. Insurance one and a half per Cent. and other Minor charges cannot possibly be landed, under Rupees one hundred and two per hundred, if even at that rate.*

These sums (Rs. 5,00,000 1,50,000 3,28,000) give an aggregate of Rupees *Nine lacks and Seventy Eight thousand* (9,78,000) and deducting from this last sum, a Shipment of Rs. (75,000) *Seventy five thousand* in specie by the parties who applied for the Bills to the extent of Rupees One and half Lacks on the 24th, we have *bonâ fide* remittances to Calcutta to the extent of Rupees *Nine Lacks, and three thousand* (9,03,000) out of the *fifteen lacks and upwards* tendered for on the 31st August, *at an average cost to Remitters of at least two per cent, more than the average of the Tenders on that day*, and when we add to this that applications are still making for Bills, to the Officers of Government, and others in this place, we think we shall have established, to the satisfaction of all unbiassed minds, that there *was a greatly Increased demand for Bills on the 31st August for bonâ fide purposes*, and that Government ought to have obtained, according to all reasonable Calculation a proportionate increase of price on that day. We will repeat that there is something very singular in their not doing so. Why they did not do so, the public will be able to determine, at least, as well as ourselves, and we leave the facts of this part of our reply, therefore, in their hands, to deal with, as to their Judgment may seem best.

We return to our contemporary's remarks of the 25th Instant, where we find him thus continue.

"The writer in the Courier in his anxiety to "screen the Accountant General, from justly me- "rited censure, resorts to an unworthy piece of "mystification, in quoting the average of the full "amount tendered for, viz 15 lacs and upwards, "instead of that of as many of the highest tenders, "as would have absorbed the five lacs advertised. "He thus states the average rate of the tenders "for the Bills on the first and second occasions.

	Amount of Bill for sale	Amount tendered for	Average rate of Tenders.
10th August..	500,000	5,54,600	100 10 11
7th Sept....	500,000	1,576,500	100 0 9

"Whereas we know the following amounts were "tendered on the second occasion.

Rupees.....	50,000 @	101	0 0
,,.....	100,000 ,,	100	12 0
,,.....	171,000 ,,	100	8 0
,,.....	230,000 ,,	100	4 0

"Which would have absorbed more than the "five lacs advertised, and for that amount, given "an average of Rs. 100. 8. 2. instead of the "average of Rs. 100. 0 9—so ostentatiously par- "aded as such in the Courier. Verily it must be "a sorry cause that compels its advocates to have "recourse to such a pitiful shift as this.

We have been sorry to find, in the course of the Examination which our contemporary's charge of unfair dealing has induced us to make, into all our former figured work, that through the carelessness of a copyist, an Error did creep into our columns of the 21st and 24th Instant, in respect to the average rate of Tenders; though not of the kind our contemporary has described. It was our intention, as will be seen by a reference to the Couriers of those dates, as well as to the Extract from the Times of the 25th given above, to make use of the result shown by the whole of the Tenders, on both occasions as the medium of comparison, in determining the average rate of the Tenders, on each of the days in question.—And this we still maintain to be the course, which every impartial person would pursue, who desired to ascertain the value of Bills on Calcutta in the general estimation of the Mercantile Community, as exhibited in their individual and collective offers on each occasion, but the Copyist having placed against the sum of Rs. 554600, the average Rs. 100-10-11, which stood against, and belonged to the sum of Rs. 500000, instead of the average which was affixed to the larger sum of Rs. 554600 in another part of the sheet he was transcribing, we must now correct his Error and give the result of the Tenders of the 10th and 31st August as under.

	Amount of Bills for sale.	Ambunt tendered for.	Average Rate of Tenders.
10th Aug.	500000	554600	100-6-11
31st Aug.	500000	1576500	100-0- 9

being a difference between the average rates of the two days Tenders of *six* Annas and two pies (0-6-2) instead of ten Annas and two pies (0-10-2) as formerly shown in our Columns.

But we will give our contemporary, for the sake of argument, and for that purpose only, the benefit of the mode of comparison he desires and take the average rate from the prices offered for the sum advertised for sale in each Instance,---but not on his own data because, though he has stated as already shown in a former part of this article, that "he knows the following "amounts were tendered on the second occasion viz Rupees 50000 at 101

,, 100000 at 100 12
,, 171000 at 100 8
,, 230000 at 100 4

"which would have absorbed more then the five "lakhs advertised, and for that amount given an "average of Rs. 100 8 2.—," the above are not the amounts which would have been accepted, on the 31st August, had it been imperative on the Accountant General to accept whatever rates the community chose to tender to the extent of the sum in question (500000.)

A correct list of the same, however, will be found below giving an average of Rs. 100 6 5 per Ct. and *still therefore a full quarter per cent below the average rate of the Bills actually sold on the 10th August*, notwithstanding the declaration of our contemporary that the *rate of the Tenders on that day i. e. 10th August, was considerably less than the rate of the 31st August*, or in other words, that the rate of the latter date was considerably above, instead of, as we have shown it to be, below the rate of the 10th of that month.

~~Rs~~	50000.....at	101....~~Rs~~	50,500	
	25000.....	100, 12..	25,187,	8
	150000.....	100, 8..	150,750	
	2 0000.....	100, 4..	210,525	
	5000.....	100, 3..	5,009	6
	27000.....	100, 2..	27003	12
	33000.....	100, 1..	33020	10
	500000		502026	4

~~Rs~~ 100, 6 5 ℔ 0 | 0

We here take leave of the two questions of demand for Bills and average rate introduced to the public by our Contemporary, and put it to him to show, in exchange for the "*mystification*" and *pitiful shifts* he was pleased to lay at our door, by what species of *non-mystification*, he can persuade the Community, that the remittances we have proved to have been made to Calcutta, do not indicate an increased demand for Bills on that quarter, and satisfy his readers at the same time, that Rupees *One hundred and six annas and five pies* (Rs. 100. 6. 5) is a greater average rate than *Rupees one hundred and ten annas and eleven pies* (Rs. 100. 10. 11.)

Our contemporary accuses us, of having left all he contended for untouched. We thought, that in stating on the 21st Instant, that we considered the Accountant General to have acted properly, on the 31st August, in rejecting the Tenders when he found them so much below the Market value of Bills at that time, it would necessarily be inferred that his right to do so, was in our view of the question undoubted, for if he did not possess such right, his conduct must have been the reverse of proper, on that occasion. But as this is a matter of opinion only, and on which our contemporary and ourselves are not likely to agree, if we discuss it for Weeks, we will simply state that we hold the right to reject to be implied, we should rather perhaps say to exist in all cases, where the contrary is not distinctly expressed. If the case were otherwise where would be the necessity of declaring sales to be without reserve; Or that articles are positively to be sold to the highestbidder &c. &c.---It is however possible that the opinion expressed by our contemporary that the Accountant General was bound to give thefive lakhs of Bills advertised for sale on the 31st ulto. to the highest Tenders on that day, may be entertained more extensively in this place than we had imagined it to be, and if so it may account in a considerable degree for the very inadequate offers made for those Bills on that occasion:---for buyers will hardly offer a high or even a fair price for an article, which the Holder is compelled to part with, at whatever price, a certain portion of the community chooses to give for it.

We do not entertain the same apprehensions, as our contemporary, of the evil that is likely to result from the shipments of Treasure to Calcutta of late—but supposing his fears to be well grounded, How, let us ask, is the Evil to be prevented?—for unless he is prepared to say that it is the duty of the Bombay Government to receive cash into the Treasury at all times, and to any amount that the mercantile community may call upon them so to do, for Bills on Calcutta, whether convenient or inconvenient to the state, we imagine that Bullion or specie, must be sent from hence as often as the

* Of the ten Shippers of Treasure per "Futty Salaam" seven parties, viz. from European Houses and three Native Merchants, were amongst the number of those whose Tenders were rejected on the 31st August,—and as we know that some of the Consignments by that Ship, were the property of more than one individual, or Firm, it is probable that the number of Shippers situated as above mentioned, is greater in reality than we have stated it to be.

amount of private and other Bills in the market, and such amount of this Governments Bills as the *local authorities shall* see fit to place there—with reference to their own wants and the convenience of the Supreme Government shall fall short of the actual demand for remittance to Bengal, here.

Turning to the charge of mismanagement made by our Contemporary, it may be stated with all confidence, that it has has been perfectly known to the commercial portion of the Bombay Community for many weeks past, or at all events to such portion of it as thought it worth while to make any Inquiry on this subject, that the total sum for which this Government would draw on Bengal was *twenty lakhs of Rupees*. They have already drawn *for ten lakhs* of that amount,—the shipments of specie in that quarter within the last few months, fall but little short, according to the information afforded us by the Times of *twenty lakhs*.—And we have good reason to believe, that the demand of the next month or two for remittance to Calcutta will reach *ten lakhs* more.—Making an aggregate of *forty lakhs* of Rupees.—Supposing therefore that to meet the convenience of those whose arrangements required them to place funds in Calcutta in the earlier part of the season, Government had drawn for *twenty lakhs* ofRupess in the first instance, must not *ten* of *the twenty lakhs* which have been remitted in specie, still have been sent on in that space---and would it not become necessary to ship a further sum of *ten lakhs* in specie also, supposing our information in regard to the present and prospective wants of this place to be correct, in lieu of the like sum in Bills, which the local Authorities are prepared to draw for, at such intervals of time as the general convenience of the Community may show to be necessary, at the fair market value of the day.

The objection taken by our contemporary, to a sale by Auction on account of its tendency to encourage Gambling, is too amusing to be allowed to pass unnoticed, for unless there is some *magic power in Bills* and Bills only, which operates as a spell upon intending Buyers, luring them to their fate, the sales of Opium, Salt &c. in Calcutta. Of Tea, Cotton, Pepper, Silk, &c. &c., in London, Liverpool, Glasgow &c. &c. should be put down at once by the strong arm of Authority, as injurious to the fortunes and morals of the community, and consigned as the Lotteries of our Mother Country were, not very many years ago, to merited hatred and oblivion.

Our contemporary finds fault with our "elegancies of diction" and attributes to us "sneers, insinuations" &c. On these as on all other matters in which we happen to differ in opinion, we are content that the public should judge between us---for it is an old and very just observation, that an individual is never an impartial Judge in his own cause, but we cannot help reminding our Brother Editor that there is a conventional courtesy existing between the members of one fraternity, which forbids the attributing Editorial Articles to any other pen, than that of the Editor himself, and which is equally opposed to that departure from due Courtesy, which our Contemporary would have been guilty of, had he merely stated that we are the organ of any particular body, but which is made more objectionable to the present case, by its personality, whether considered with ref rence to the supposed author of our articles on the Bill question or ourselves. The only further observation we shall make on this subject, is to refer the present Editor of the Times, to the honest indignation expressed by his able and respected Predecessor, now no more, in reply to a remark in which he was designated as the Organ of the Chamber of Commerce, some few months ago.

As the rainy season draws to a close, we shall look with increased interest to the weather reports, as the best guide we can have in forming our opinion of the probable plenty or scarcity of the season. The following is, upon the whole, favourable.

TANNAH.---The report from Tannah states that the accounts from all quarters of the Collectorate continued to be favorable up to the 13th Instant, and that the appearance of the crops at that date was promising.

RUTNAGHEREE.---The account of Rutnagheree mentions that from the 3d to the 7th Instant, there was no rain whatever in some parts of the Collectorate, and in others it was rather scanty, but the crops had sustained no injury; on the 7th. and 8th. there was a moderate fall throughout the Zillah, and on the 9th. the rain set in abundantly---from which date and up to the 14th. the fall was plentiful at Rutnagheree and in the neighbouring villages, which had every appearance of being general.

SURAT.---The state of the weather and appearance of the Crops between the 2nd. and 9th. Instant were favorable in every part of the Principal Division of Surat, and in the BROACH Sub-division, though there had been no rain up to the 7th Instant, the Crops it is stated had not suffered, excepting in some few places: the Bowte Crops in Jumboosur Purgunnah had been injured by a blight called "Hulderwa," and the rice and Codra Crops were in want of rain. The sowing of the Sealoo or second crops was in progress at the date of the report from this part of Guzerath.

In the KAIRA Zillah also there had been no rain between the 3d and 10th Instant, and the Crops were in need of moisture in consequence: the report from this quarter further added that a good heavy fall of rain would be of the utmost consequence and would ensure a good Kurreef crops. The statement of cultivation subjoined to the report exhibits an increase in every description of produce, during the week reported on.

AHMEDABAD.---The Ahmedabad Zillah was still without rain as appears from a report from the Collector dated the 11th Instant, and a fall it was stated was looked for with much anxiety by all classs, as without it, the rice crops throughout the Zillah it was apprehended would prove very deficient, and even the ordinary monsoon crops which had been sown late in the season, especially those growing in light soils, it was feared would not come to maturity.

POONA.---The report from Poona includes the week ending the 15th Instant, and mentions that the rain had been so heavy and continued during that period, that the crops had been partially injured by it: in the Mawul villages the fall was so excessive that the embankments round the rice fields had been washed away.

The Collector of NUGGUR writes that the Crops up to the end of the present month presented a very healthy appearance, and that progress was made during that period, in sowing the Rubbee seed every where.

The fall in the SHOLAPOOR Zillah was abundant and seasonable between the 1st and 8th Instant, and the Kurreef Crops were looking well, and the Rubbee in full progress, under the most favorable circumstances.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

VARIETIES.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.—The principal ministers of the Crown have engaged or are in treaty for residences so near to Windsor Castle as to admit of their dining there every day during her Majesty's stay, if they should be honoured by the Royal command to that effect. Lord Melbourne is to live at Sunninghill; Lord Palmerston at Englefield-green; Lord Howick at Datchett; Lord John Russell is in negociation for a villa in the Forest. For Lord Uxbridge and his family Cumberland Lodge is now in course of being repaired and furnished.—*Morning Post.*

THE QUEEN'S HUSBAND!---The *Nuremberg Correspondent* has found a husband for the Queen. It says--"The reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg will shortly leave for London, accompanied by his younger son, Prince Albert, who has been declared of age, for the purpose of wedding the Queen of England."

HAFIZ PASHA AND TALLEYRAND.---"I have," said Hafiz, "heard Prince de Talleyrand spoken of as a man of great wit. I have been told that for fifty years past he has been the man ofall the Governments which have succeeded each other in France, and I conclude that the honour of that statesman may not have been so great as his wit."--*The Sun.*

DEATH OF GENERAL ARCHDALL.—It is with feelings of more than ordinary regret we have this day to announce the death of General Archdall, for many years one of the representatives of the Conservative county of Fermanagh, which melancholy event took place at Castle Archdall yesterday (Friday) morning. The cause of his death was the bursting of a blood vessel in the brain, and when medical aid arrived the vital spark had fled. The gallant general's health was remarkably good the day previous, as he amused himself shooting rabbits in the demesne. The General distinguished himself on many occasions in the beginning of the late war, particularly in Egypt, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, where he lost an arm. Having no male issue, his brother Edward Archdall, of Riversdale, will inherit the family estates, whose elder son, Mervyn Archdall, Esq., at present represents Fermanagh in parliament.---*Dublin paper.*

At 11 o'clock this morning her Imperial Highness the Duchess of Braganza embarked from the dockyard on board the government steam-vessel Firebrand, and immediately got under weigh for Lisbon. On arriving at the King's Stairs she was received by a military guard of honour, as also the heads of public departments, with numerous naval and military officers in full uniform. On embarking a royal salute was fired from the flag-ship, hoisting at the same time the Brazilian imperial flag, which flag was also kept flying on board the Firebrand. On passing Spithead, the customary salutes, was fired from the men of war at that anchorage.---*Standard, August* 3.

Prince Mavrocordato, the minister from Greece, is to present his credentials to the Queen this afternoon. It was in the arms of his excellency that the poet Byron breathed his last.

THE LATE LADY HESTER LUCY STANHOPE.---Her late ladyship, whose death is stated to have taken place at Djoun, Syria, on the 23d ult., was the eldest daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl Stanhope. Having been born the 12th of March, 1776, her ladyship was consequently in her 64th year.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.---Lady Eleanor Howard, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Wicklow, is to be united in about a month to Mr. Stuart, a cousin of the Marquis of Londonderry. The gentleman is a widower, and reported to be very rich. The family of the Earl of Wicklow left town for Brighton on Friday.

M. Guizot, the *Commerce* asserts, had been desirous of proposing to a young lady, who is a cousin of the Duke de Broglie, and is said to have 50,000 fr. a-year. To this end he engaged the Duke to urge his suit; but the latter has courted so effectually that he has won the lady for himself.

Married at the parish church of Watford, Herts, on Tuesday, 30th July, by the Rev. Evan Nepean, the Viscount Newry and Morne, son of the Earl of Kilmorey, to Anne Amelia, eldest daughter of General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B.—*Globe, August* 1.

THE CAPERCAILZIE.—This bird we learn from the *Sporting Magazine* is again likely to become once more a native of Scotland, as the Marquis of Breadalbane is now restoring them to the pine forests of Breadalbane, and with every success. Early in the Spring of last year Mr. Lloyd sent direct from Sweden 28 fine healthy birds, which arrived safe, and were placed in proper aviaries at Taymouth Castle, when an incubation took place, and about 30 fine young birds were brought up with trouble and care. Part of those brought up, and part of the Swedish emigrants, were turned out last autumn in a large pine forest, south from the castle, called Drummond Hill; and several broods of those so turned out have been seen this summer. The noble lord has also caused every grey hen's nest that was discovered this Spring in the neighbourhood of Taymouth, to be robbed of her eggs, and the number filled up with the eggs of the Caparcailzie; 96 eggs were disposed of in this way, and not long since the head-keeper flocked a grey hen with a fine brood of 7 birds. They have also at this time a quantity of thriving young birds bringing up by hands, which in a few months will be added to the number of those already hatched in the Forest of Breadalbane, and thus eventually stock with the finest of feathered game the noblest of Scottish forests.—*Globe, August* 1.

THE QUEEN OF NAPLES.—The official journal of Naples announces that the Queen of the two Sicilies is *enceinte*.

TOURNAMENT AT EGLINTON CASTLE.—In Ayr, Troon, Irvine, Ardrossan, Saltcoats, Largs, the approaching tournament at Eglinton Castle forms the leading topic of conversation. The date fixed is the 28th August; the Ayr races will then be over, and a few days of grace given to boot, the sportsmen may brace their nerves on the moors. Persons who rarely venture from home are determined as Cowper says "to be there to see." Lodgings were never in greater request; Ardrossan, as a watering place, offers marked facilities, and report adds that every spare tenement has been taken, to the tune, where the accommodation is at all good, of 30*l.* sterling per week. The jousting matches are to be spread over six days, and various other sports will supervene to induce the knight errants to prolong their stay, previous to penetrating into the far Highlands. That the gathering on the 28th proximo will be astoundingly great can hardly be doubted; workmen from London are at present fitting up the policies in Vauxhall style; the variegated lamps will of themselves cost a round sum of money; and then there are the barracks, which although merely temporary, are plastered above and hung below with beautiful baize.---*Dumfries Paper.*

The approaching chivalric display at the Earl of Eglinton's seat is now all the rage. A report has reached us that four leading members of the *houte noblesse* of France, and two Hungarian noblemen have completed their arrangements to be among the combatants.

GLASGOW.—At this moment Glasgow is as peaceable as the most zealous lover of order could wish it to be. On the principle, however, that early prevention is better than cure, a private meeting of the authorities was held yesterday forenoon, consisting of the Sheriff and Magistrates of the city; and we have reason to believe, that should even incipient disorder or disturbance present itself, it will be at once put down by the vigorous arm of the law.—*Glasgow Herald.*

DEPARTURE OF THE DUCHESS OF BRAGANZA.---Yesterday morning, shortly before eleven, the Queen Dowager, attended by Miss Eden, paid a farewell visit to the Duchess of Braganza. After partaking of a *déjeunér* her Imperial Highness, attended by Lord Lilford, Lord in Waiting on the Queen, and the Noblemen and Ladies of Honour in the Imperial suite, took her departure in two of the Royal carriages for Portsmouth, escorted by a troop of the Life Guards. Col. Cavendish, Chief Equerry to her Majesty, was in attendance to superintend the necessary arrangements. After embarking on board a government steamer at Portsmouth her Imperial Highness intends to go direct to Lisbon.

CAUTION TO DISORDERLY "GENTLEMEN."---At Worship Street office, yesterday, an unsual number of drunken and disorderly "gentlemen" were brought before the magistrates for disturbing the repose of the more sober part of the community, and making night hideous with their noisy and mad-brained freaks. Mr. Grove, in disposing of the several cases, took occasion to apprise "each bold bacchanal" that by the new bill, which only awaited the royal assent to become law, magistrates would be empowered to send tippling gentlemen to the tread-mill for a month, and that he should certainly exercise that power in all cases where the degrading propensity was habitually indulged in The "gentlemen" stood aghast at the intelligence' *Globe, Augt.* 8.

MEHEMET ALI.---In the year 1773, at Cavala, a small seaport near Philipi, in the Ejalect Romana, death suddenly released from the most abject poverty an inferior officer of the Turkish police. He left all he possessed, a male child, only four years of age, totally unprovided for. Fortunately for the infant, the Aga of the place, a Turk named *Toussoon*, was his uncle, and yet more fortunately, he was a man of honourable and kind disposition. Touched by compassion, he received the helpless orphan into his household, and subsequently bestowed on the boy an education judged by theTurks of that period sufficiently liberal. He was instructed in the art of managing a horse adroitly, and acquired great experience in the use of the carbine. Reading and writing were reserved for the tuition of nature or events. That forlorn orphan is now known to the world in the person of Mehemet Ali.---*United Service Journal.*

THE NELSON PILLAR JOB.---The place selected for the pillar is that now enclosed on the south boundary of Trafalgar square. Mr. Railton, the architect, reports favourably of the foundation. The statue is to be executed by Mr. Bailey, with the funds at present in hand, amounting to 17,000*l.* The execution of the four lions at the plinth has been confided to Mr. Lough. It is intended to give the bas-relief on the four faces on the plinth to other sculptors, but these; like the lions, must depend on the funds at the disposal of the committee.

TRAVELLING P. POSTAGE.—A gentleman residing in Perth wrote, the other day, to a person in Edinburgh, regarding some matter of business; and the individual to whom the letter was addressed, instead of replying through the same channel (the Post Office) came in person to Perth by the steamers, the fares of which amounted to seven pence, while the postage of a letter would have cost a half penny more.—*Perthshire Advertiser.*

PENNY POSTAGE BILL.—No time is fixed by the Bill for the measure coming into opperation. It is all left to the Treasury, and the commencement of the alteration will depend on the time required for making the necessary arrangements.

COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—The convention with France for sending the India mail through that country will come into operation immediately. Mails will be made up in London for India, *via* Marseilles, on the 12th of August, 16th of September, 14th of October, and after that time on the 4th of every month, except when it happens on a Sunday, when the mails will be made up on the day following. For the present a mail will also continue to be made up for India, *via* Falmouth, every fourth Saturday, and letters intended for that route must be specially so addressed.

---The patent wooden pavement, it will appear, is rapidly becoming general. Besides the Old Bailey, which is now in course of paving, the Strand, Piccadilly, and Berkeley square, are to be similarly treated.

---One of the most curious ceremonies incidental to the accession of the young Sultan is said, by a Constantinople correspondent, to have been the solemn shaving of his chin for the last time. This once done, no razor is thenceforth allowed to approach his face, the beard being one of the attributes of supreme power, which must be suffered to grow without being touched by any kind of instrument.---*French paper.*

---The proprietors of the *Great Western* steamer are about to build a ship of iron of about 2,000 tons tonnage, with engines of 1,000 horse power.

REPRESENTATION OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.---Mr. Maxwell, the younger, of Cardoness, has avowed his intention of becoming a candidate for the representation of the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, on Conservative principles, and is taking advantage of the absense of Mr. Murray, the present member, to canvass the electors. It appears that Lady Anne Murray's health has been so much affected by the late sudden demise of her noble father (Lord Lucan,) that Mr. Murray has been forced to accompany her to the Isle of Wight, uncertain when he may get down to Galloway.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—The general examining depot in Duke-street, Westminster, is daily overwhelmed with young men, chiefly from the rural districts. A very large number of recruiting serjeants, cavalry and infantry, are constantly in the purlieus of the Horse Guards and the parks looking out for young and able-bodied men. Premiums of from 10*s.* to 20*s.* are paid to those who bring acceptable recruits, and for the East India Company's service a bonus of 10*s.* is given for men 5 feet 5 inches, and under 30 years of age, and 15*s.* for those who are 5 feet 7 inches. The commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery have been extremely successful in enlisting great numbers.

ST. PETERSBURGH, JULY 29.—At the nuptials of Princess Maria with the Duke of Leuchtenberg, which took place on the 4th instant, the bride looked very pale and appeared exceedingly fatigued during the ceremony, but this was ascribed to the intense heat of the weather. The Duke was dressed in the uniform of a Lieutenant General. The marriage was performed according to the rites of the Greek Church, in the chapel of the Winter Palace, and on returning to the apartments they were received by a Catholic clergyman. In both those ceremonies the canopy was held over the head of the Princess by Count Pahlen, the Russian Ambassador in France, and by the Hereditary Crown Prince over that of his brother-in-law. At the ball, which took place in the evening, none but Polish dances were danced. The Emperor has assigned to the young couple an income of 700,000 roubles, and a splendid palace is fitting up for their reception. The *trousseau*, which was exhibited publicly during several days, was little admired, with the exception only of six beautiful Cashmere shawls and *parures*.

TRIESTE, JULY 22.—Letters from Vienna say, that reinforcements are to be sent from that port to the Levant, and that the Austrian squadron is to be commanded by his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick Baron Bandiera, who is appointed Rear-Admiral.

IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS.—A type-founder of Clermont, named Colson, has obtained a patent for a new material for printing types, which is harder, capable of more resistance, and yet less expensive than the ordinary composition of lead and antimony. It is well known, that types cast from the latter soon become worn, especially since the introduction of machine printing. Colson asserts, that the material is so hard that the types themselves will serve for punches in striking matrices, and that it will last ten years, without being more worn than the usual composition is in one year. If experience should prove the new material to possess the quality claimed for it by the inventor, it must be of the utmost importance to printing in general, and to newspaper printing in particular.---*Foreign Monthly Review.*

BANKRUPTCIES IN LIVERPOOL.—As the *London Gazette* has during the last few weeks, contained an unusual number of bankruptcies in this town, it may be as well to state, that the individuals who have been thus gazetted are nearly all proprietors in the Central Bank which stopped payment about two months ago. They are, for the most part, shopkeepers, tradesmen, and publicans. The bank never was in high repute.—*Albion July* 8.

SCOTLAND.

Mr. Arthur Kinnaird has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds; a new writ has been moved for Perth; and we perceive by the *Perth Chronicle* of Thursday, that Mr. Laurence Oliphant, formerly Liberal Member for the city, is again in the field.

No address from Mr. Kinnaird, announcing the reasons for his retirement, has appeared. He has not been called upon to resign his seat by his constituents; though from several articles in recent numbers of the *Perth Chronicle* it would seem that his votes upon Church questions have displeased a portion of his supporters. The *Perth Chronicle* gives Wr. Kinnaird credit from having "acted conscientiously," and believes his "honesty to be unimpeachable." Of this we have no doubt. His resignation has probably been the result of honourable and conscientious feelings. At the same time, we agree with the Perth journalist, that something more than conscientious feeling is necessary in a Parliamentary Representative of the People, and that he ought himself to make sure whether he has fixed political principles---"whether he has examined their bearings, and is prepared to follow them out to their consequences."

Mr. Oliphant refers the electors to his former conduct in the House of Commons, and declares himself in favour of the Ballot and shortening the duration of Parliament. He will probably be elected without opposition.

The Earl of Eglingtoun has taken his departure for Elingtoun Castle, to superintend the preparations now in progress for the tournment on the 23rd. Two galleries are to be erected, one to accomodate a thousand, and the other two thousand individuals. In the former will be the friends of the Earl and the Knights, and the latter will be devoted to persons who make application for tickets for seats; the Earl of Eglintom having desired Messrs. Pratt, of Bond Street, to grant admissions gratuitously to applicants desirous of being present. The lists are situate in the park, about a mile and a half from the castle. During the three days' tilting, the procession leaves the castle about noon, for the lists; the whole of the knights, esquires, ladies, pages, &c. being equipped in appropriate costume.

The Benledi, a steam-boat, was nearly lost on Tuesday last week, on her passage from Edinburgh to Dundee, near St. Andrew's Bay, in consequence of an accident to her machinery. Her passengers and crew, about 150 persons, were fortunately rescued by another steamer, the Bonnie Dundee.

The *Morning Post* publishes a letter from the late Lady Flora Hastings, dated at Buckingham Palace on the 8th of last March, to her uncle, Mr. Hamilton Fitzgerald, then at Brussels. Lady Flora detailed to her uncle the principal circumstances connected with the Court calumny with which the public have become familiar. She gave her uncle "the account of the diabolical conspiracy, from which it had pleased God to deliver the Dutchess of Kent" and herself; "for," she adds, "that it was intended to ruin the whole concern, though I was to be the first victim, I have no more doubt, than that *a certain foreign lady* pulled the wires, though it has not been brought home to her yet."—*Spectator, Aug.*

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday week, at Hawarden, Flintshire, the two sisters of Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., M. P., of Hawarden, who have been for some time past engaged to Lord Lyttleton and to Mr W. Ewart Gladstone. The church was elegantly and profusely decorated with laurels, while extremely handsome garlands, composed of the finest flowers, were suspended from the venerable roof. Abut half past ten a simultaneous rising of the assembled multitude, and the burst of melody from the organ, announced that the fair brides had placed their footsteps upon the threshold of the church, and all eyes were turned towards the door to witness the bridal *cortage*. In a few minutes more the party arrived at the Communion table, and the imposing ceremony was performed.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

The Senatus Academicus of King's College and University, Edinburgh, elected Dr. Kilgour to be their Lecturer on the Practice of Medicine, and Mr. Moir to be Lecturer on Anatomy.—*Globe, August* 7.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—AUGUST. 2.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on moving the order of the day for going into a committee of supply, proceeded to state the reasons which had induced the government, at this late period of the session, to ask for an increase of the military force. The war in India had induced the governor-general to detain two whole regiments that, in the ordinary course of relief, should have arrived in this country two months ago. In Canada the troops could not be diminished by a single regiment, or even a single company. The internal state of the country required that frequently detachments should be made, and that prevented the depôt companies from being in an efficient state. The noble lord then proceeded to state his view as to the internal condition of the country. The agitation with respect to the people's charter was not, he conceived, the first shape which the attempt to excite dissatisfaction to the laws of the country took. The first attempts to excite the people were directed against the poor-law amendment act. Many persons connected with that agitation told the people that the law was not entitled to obedience, and that they might resist it. One person in particular, Mr. Oastler, who chose to call himself a tory in politics, but who was connected with various trades-union societies and combinations of the working classes, told the people that they were entitled to resist a law containing such enactments as were entitled to have arms for their defence against those who should attempt to enforce that law. This doctrine fell in with the opinions held by various persons, having influence with the working classes, respecting the employment of factory labourers, and among others, of a certain Mr. Stephens, who professed to be a dissenting preacher, and held forth, among other doctrines, that the Divine commandments, "Thou shalt not commit murder," and "Thou shalt not steal," were suspended, and that they were entitled to take the property of their neighbour, and to kill any persons who acted in the enforcement of the poor law. But to this agitation was, after no long time, supersaded a different kind of proposal for the relief of grievances—universal suffrage, annual parliaments, and certain other measures.

"Sir," said the noble lord, "it is no wonder that people, already excited and disposed to listen to doctrines of this nature should catch very easily and readily such doctrines, which told them in the first place, with respect to the poor law, that all of them—whether industrious or idle, whether young or old, whether they had full employment or little, whether the country was prosperous or distressed--that they were entitled to full maintenance and support, and that the state was bound to furnish such support; and, in the next place, according to those political doctrines that every man had an equal right to a voice in the representation, and that by representatives so chosen the country was to be governed, in order that every person should have an equal share of benefit."

The noble lord then alluded to the meetings held by torch-light, and under circumstances calculated to create great alarm, and to the measures to which the government had recourse. He noticed the difficulty of obtaining evidence as to seditious language used at meetings, and more especially such evidence as would obtain verdicts. Proceedings have been adopted, but so far from a stop having been put to meetings, th re had been lately, owing, partly, perhaps, to what had taken place at Birmingham, and owing, perhaps, to other causes, a great increase of excitement and violence. Although, he said, there had been exaggreration with respect to arming, he had no doubt that a considerable number of pikes had been manufactured, but no great number of fire-arms; yet, at the same time a great proportion of cartridges and pistol balls, with a view to create terror and strike alarm. The noble lord alluded also to the devices resorted to for levying money by the issue of tickets, &c.; to the attempts at training and drilling; to a mode adopted within the last fortnight of going in great numbers to church, and dispossessing the usual occupants. Lately, said the noble lord, it appears the societies have had a more regular organization. The societies are constituted in small numbers at first; these small societies elect one of their body to meet some superior body, after seeing whom he receives directions from a body of five or seven persons, who meet in London, and give general directions. All these, he observed, are symptoms of very considerable danger.

"My own opinion," said the noble lord, "is that upon their own statements there is no satisfaction which this house can provide which can remove what they suppose to be grievances. It does seem to me that their complaints in all their placards, and in all their speeches, are complaints against the constitution of society. (Hear, hear, hear.) They complain that society is so constituted that they have not a sufficient quantity of wealth and means of support in that society, and that by a change of the law some new state of society will take place, by which their happiness will be increased and their grievances redressed I, sir, do not think that any law can pass that would at all tend to improve their condition. I am not speaking of any partial law, but of a total change in the society of this country; and my opinion is that, should such a thing occur, it would not decrease the number of the distressed and discontented, but, while it destroyed the property and the means of the rich, it would act still more fatally against the resources and welfare of the people. (Hear, hear.) Seeing that I do not think that there could be any remedy for what they call grievances, I think it is obvious that the first effect of any such change as that proposed would be generally to increase grievances and distresses of the country. If there is anything by which the working classes and the people can hope to live in a state of comfort, it is in consequence of large funds being devoted to the employment of labour, in consequence of there being in this country an unusual artificial quantity of capital devoted to employment, owing to the general belief in the security of our institutions, and owing to the state of civilization which has grown up through centuries of stable and free government. (Hear, hear.) It must be admitted that the very first effect of any doubt or the title to property, of weakening the confidence which we have in capital, whether in the funds or manufactures, whether in commerce or whether in land the first effect would be not so much to injure those who have large fortunes, and a great proportion of fortune which they can remove, but it would be to injure those who were dependent, upon those capitalists for employment. (Hear, hear.) In the next place, it appears to me, with regard to this change, that it is a change not arising from any general opinion or general conviction of the people at large. (Hear.)

His lordship alluded to the state of society in the manufacturing districts, a state lamentable, if not frightful, to contemplate. He said be should endeavour to give a better means of taking care that the laws are preserved, by placing at the disposal of the magistrates a better organized constitutional force. He had received, only that morning, important statements with respect to occurrences which had taken place; and he read a letter from Stockport, giving an account of a successful attempt made by the chartists to take possession of fire-arms sent from the Tower; of the rescue of the arms by the dragoons, assisted by the civil force; and of an unsuccessful attempt of the chartists to rescue the men who were apprehended. He cited also a letter from Newcastle. The inhabitants of the various great towns, the householders in general looked for protection from the government and the law of the land. Even at this late period of the session he asked, in support of the law and institutions of the country, an increase of the military force. He was confident the government would meet the support of the house, and that, if it should be necessary, which he hoped it never would, to have recourse to some extraordinary law, they were bound to maintain the present state of the country and its institutions.

"At the same time," concluded the noble lord, "he hoped that every power of free dicussion would be preserved to the public with regard to the intutitions of the country; and if those institutions could not brave the test of free discussn by the result of such free discussion he thought they were bound to abide. (Hear, hear.) But this house and the government of the country should never allow themselves to be overborne by the lawless attempts of conspirators of the worst description, and the most worthless characters; and above all things, in the present state of the country, when dangers were before them, they should not shrink from those dangers; but, on the contrary, they should be prepared to meet them with firm hearts, and the most resolute determination to perform their duty. (Loud cheers.)"

Mr. HUME moved an amendment alluding to the causes of dissatisfaction among the people, and the duty of the House to apply itself seriously to the removal of these causes of dissatisfaction, as the course best calculated to preserve the public peace, and to make it unnecessary to add to the military force of the country—A discussion of some length followed, in which the moderation of Lord John Russell's views was almost universally admitted.---Mr Hume's amendment was negatived without a division.

The house then went into committeee of supply, and agreed to a vote of 75,000*l.* to repay the expense of the 5,000 men added to the army. *Examiner, Augt.* 4.

THE NEW POPISH, OR RODEN PLOT.

Socrates said that he knew but one thing, that is to say that he knew nothing. Now the witness produced before the Lords' Committee to prove the Ribbon Conspiracy, or the New Popish Plot, have displayed upon the subject a most Socratic sort of information. They all know one thing, and one thing only, about Ribbonism, which one thing is that they know nothing. Like all people who know nothing, and is just as incapable of producing anything at this hour as it was when Lucretius versified the adage.

The witnesses to the Ribbon Plot are precisely in the condition of *Bottom*. "Masters, I am to discourse wonders, but ask me not what!—for, if I tell you, I am no true Athenian." The Ribbon Plot is the wonderful wonder of wonders, and the Rowans, Despards, and Plunkets are as ready to discourse of it as *Bottom*, ---but "ask them not *what*!---for, if they tell you, they are no true Thebans."

There always has been and there always will be a Popish Plot.

"Plots, true or false, are necessary things."

The Tories cannot do without a plot, and they never until now wanted a *Corah* to make the depositions requisite to prove its existence. They got up the case for the Lords' Committee badly it was sheer folly to go into evidence of the Ribbon Conspiracy without having first provided themselves with a second. Titus Oates is as indispensable to a Popish Plot as a hero to an epic poem. The attempts made to enact the part of Oates before the Committee were the most absurd failures imaginable. The farce of *Ireland Preserved, or the Plot Discovered*, would have been hissed out of any house in the world but the House of Lords. That it will be damned by the British public is quite certain.

The Ribbon Consiracy as *proved* is the best satire possible upon the Ribbon Conspiracy as *stated*. After supping full of horrors upon the latter, a better stomachic than the former cannot be taken. The assertions of Lord Roden and statements of the *Standard* are enough to make the wretchad Irish Protestants commit suicide, like the beasts in their terror of St. Patrick—

"And the beasts committed suicide
To save themselves from slaughter."

We hope no poor silly Protestant has made away with himself before the publication of the evidence. The evidence is to the indictment as the cooing of a dove to the roaring of a lion. Such a lion as the plot proved may be introduced among ladies without the slightest danger. It needs no Van Amburgh to tame it; there remain neither claws, nor fangs, nor bellow, nor a single attribute of the "wild-fowl" that was so "fearful" in the menagerie which Lord Roden entertained the public with last March. Even such a gentle lion attended the lady's steps in the *Faery Queen* and our own royal *Una* might lead it with a thread of silk.

We shall enumerate some particulars respecting the Ribbon Conspiracy, which lead us strongly to suspect that the conspirators are no other than the old-established club of "Old Fellows." Oddity the first is that, being combined (amongst other purposes) "to overturn the British Government in Ireland," they are nevertheless amongst the warmest admirers and supporters of the Marquis of Normanby's Administration. Ooddity the second is that, while their main object is make Ireland an independent monarchy, under a Roman Catholic King, the first article of their oath, produced into the Committee, binds them to yield unqualified allegiance to Queen Victoria!*

There were never such dutiful rebels, such loyal traitors; there exemplary desperadoes puzzle one to decide whether they should be hanged, or constituted the Queen's body-guard. We know not whether to load them with honours for their public virtues, or consign them to the gallows for their public crimes. There was never the like hesitation about the character of the Orange Lodges, or the porper treatment of the Orangemen.

The third queer circumstance in the Ribbon Conspiracy is their resolution to make Mr. O'Connell King of Ireland, while at the same time their deepest sympathies are enlisted in the cause of the Canadian insurgents, to which no man has displayed a more decided hostility than Mr. O'Connell† Another stange feature of this wonderful plot is, that its privy councils are invariably held in *public*-houses ‡ but an odder circumstances still is that, although their rule is to meet in the haunts of intemperance, Ribbonmen are solemnly pledged to observe the strictest sobriety, and they bind themselves by oath to promote that excellent virtue in their body! § In fact, they woul dappear to be

* See answers to questions 4325 and 4678. Evidence of Christopher Plunket, Esq. Vol. I

† Questions 1336, 1847, 1941, 1943.

‡ Question 4968. C. Plunket.

§ Question 3289, Mr Despard's Evidence.

an eccentric description of Temperance Societies holding their meetings (the better to test and display their powers of abstinence) in whiskey-shops.

When it suits the convenience of the Tories, the Irish are represented as a nation of drunkards; and again when their convenience requires, the same nations is declared to be universally implicated in a plot, the first principle of which is temperance!

But Although the Ribbonmen are total-abstinence men, they have their toasts, like jollier fellows; one of their toasts is in verse, and runs as follows:

"Here's to the goose that produced the quill,
That signed the Emancipation Bill."‖

This horrible toast is drunk, we must suppose, in Shannon water, or a goblet of Liffey. In this respect the Ribbonmen differ, it appears, very strikingly from the Orangemen, who, fond as they are of "The Boyne Water," as a tune, have little affection for it as a liquor, or have at least always exhibited a most philosophic scorn for the pleasures of the pump.

Another oddity of the system is, that Ribbonmen, although so addicted to cold water, and so "fit for stratagems and spoils," are the most poetical of creatures and the most musical of souls. The following is a Ribbon melody, found, amongst other papers fraught with matter of equal importance, in one of the "local habitations" of these "airy nothings."

"May Irishmen long be free
From tithes and *British tyranny*,
May the Heavenly Father his blessings send down
On every man that is honest and sound.
The dove has returned with the emblem of peace.
May Harmony and Joy reign in every place.
The sons of old Granne must always be free,
As they are formed for good fellows and sweet liberty.
May the harp of old Erin melodiously play,
And cheer up our sons on St Patrick's day.
Stand firm to the holy cause,
For now is the time to obey the laws.
By peace and union our rights we won;
Oh! happy be St Patrick's sons.
May Francis-Earl of Mulgrave sit on the throne,
For surely, my friend, he is one of our own."

The italics in which the last line of this Tyrtæan ode is printed are not ours, not those of the Parliamentary printer; they are the type selected by the editor of a Digest of the Evidence as to Ribbonism, published by Hatchard; and the reader will see how clearly, by this method, "Francis Earl of Mulgrave" is *identified* with the Ribbon Plot. "He is one of our own." We give the appalling words in capitals, to make the demonstration still more stringent.

How both O'Connell and Lord Normanby are to sit on the throne of Ireland, is not explained. The Ribbon prose-writers are for O'Connell; their bards for Normanby; but the bards will probably carry the day in an affair of pure imagination.

The Ribbonmen being thus given to harmony, our readers will hear without surprise that they are the most active people in Ireland in endeavouring to suppress faction-fights!¶ The great business of the Ribbonmen in order. In other words, Ribbonism is a system for putting down Ribbon pratices. It is the house divided against itself; Beelzbub casting out devils. Leave it then to itself. Each half of the conspiracy will eat up the other half, and nothing will be left but the two tails, as in the case of the Ribbon cats in Kilkenny.

The Lords Committee has been happily termed "The Outrageous Committee," and we propose to designate the Ribbon Conspiracy in future the Roden Plot. It ought to be the next publication of the series of *Standard* novels.

We shall be asked, of course, are there no secret and lawless associations, with criminal objects, and bound by unhallowed oaths, existing in Ireland? We shall be asked whether, in ridiculing the Roden Plot, we mean to dispute the existence of illegal combinations *in toto*? Very far from it: we needed no Lords' Committee to tell us that such evils have long infested, and still infest, Ireland. There are the agrarian combinations in the trade in the towns, in addition to the confederacies called into being as measures of defence against the Orange Lodges and their aggression. Call these, or any of these, Ribbon Societies, if you please: the name imports nothing. None of them have the slightest resemblance to the monstrous, daring, and venomous fiction which the foul libellers of the Irish people have laboured with such suicidal industry to palm upon the nation as a true statement. Such Ribbonism as exists differs as widely from the Ribbonism alleged to flourish, as Lord Roden's conduct in bringing a charge so atrocious, because so groundless, against his countrymen differs from that of a patriot.—of piety we shall say nothing. Those Pharisee voices which are loudest in the tabernacle, when the Diety is praised, are the loudest also in those assemblies where men are outraged.

According to the Earl of Roden, the Irish nation is one vast conspiracy against the British Throne, and the lives, properties, and faith of Protestants. A fiendish oath, a bloody sacrament, is the bond of this infernal union. Poets have not feigned upon the banks of the Shannon. We conclude by whispering in his Lordships's ear a word of Burke, from his letter to Sir Hercules Langrishe:

"If such are the Catholics of Ireland, ill-natured and unjust people, from our own data, may be inclined not to think better of the Protestants of a soil which is supposed to infuse into its sects a kind of venom unknown in other places"—*Examiner, August* 4.

CHINA.

It may be a subject of regret that so much property, as has been sacrificed in the late affair at Canton has been lost to our countrymen; but regret will diminish when it is remembered that property is *poison*. The opium trade with China has been throughout a contraband trade, although the relaxed system of Chinese government, and the general corruption of the inferior officers of the Celestial empire, have permitted it to be prosecuted to a great extent. Passing over the consideration of the present loss to individuals, we cannot but rejoice that termination is likely to be put to this disgraceful and execrable traffic. Until very lately the side of her foreign trade was not the favourable side on which to look at England; imitating too closely our commercial tutors, the Dutch of the 17th century, we seem to have considered commercial gain as justifying any deviation from right, and to have committed, in the way of trade, crimes which we should blush to contemplate in any other pursuit.

For this England has had less excuse than any other country; for, by a visible Providence, she owes all her commercial greatness to her moral and religious superiority, and commerce ought to repay the debt. This is an interesting and important train of inquiry, though we believe that it has not yet been opened by any one. May we hope that some one competent to pursue it will take the hint? For the present, we will merely remark that the protection given by Elizabeth to the persecuted inhabitants of the Low Countries gave us the woollen and cotton, and iron trades: the protection given at a later period to the French Protestant gave us the silk trade; while the wars in which the defence of the Protestant religion involved our ancestors with Philip the Second of Spain, laid the foundation of our maritime superiority: May we not add, that the war of the last century against Infidel and anti-social principles, created our colonial empire? England is singularly distinguished in this from any nation that ever existed. She has drawn to herself the arts, and the wealth, of other countries, not by conquest and robbery, but as free gifts—free gifts, not of fugitives seeking some "*refugium peccatorum*," but of men too good for the nations that owned them, and who sought this island as the asylum of conscience— they have been free gifts of pure and pious hands. It much concerns us that we defile not what we have thus received. But we must not trespass further, and we shall therefore content ourselves with once more expressing our satisfaction, that another *stain* is likely to be removed from the commercial character of the country.

The question of the Portuguese Slave-trade Bill lies in a narrow compass. An act of the British parliament can give to the British executive no particle of authority over the subjects of the Queen of Portugal beyond what Portugal has conceded by treaty; but in whatever Portugal has conceded by treaty, the authority of the British executive is, by the principle of our constitution, absolute and supreme. An act of parliament, therefore, in such a case, could only limit and embarrass the action of the *executive*; for, as has been well observed by Lord Coke, to define in matters previously undefined is to limit and restrain. The purpose of ministers in introducing the bill rejected last night is obvious enough: it is to skulk from the proper responsiblity of the vigorous measures that may be required to compel the Portuguese to relinquish the abominable traffic in flesh and blood—perhaps to create a hitch that might afford an apology for not resorting to measures of necessary vigour.—*Standard Aug.* 2.

‖ Question 2031. Mr Rowan.
¶ Questions 1782 and 1783. Mr. Rowan.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY EVENING, SIX O'CLOCK.

The news brought by the last overland mail from India has had the effect of inducing the holders of teas in this port to withdraw their stocks from the market, and little is now offering except at advanced rates.—*Standard, August* 3.

CHINESE OPIUM TRADE.—As a commercial document, there has seldom reached this country one of greater interest and importance than the petition of the merchants of Bombay to this government, for indemnity against losses sustained by delivering up on the requisition of the English superintendent at Canton, all the cargoes of opium sent thither in the regular course of trade, according to practice from time immemorial, but now made a national matter of by the Chinese government, and the lives and liberties of the English residents rendered dependent on such a sacrifice. Allowing the principle to be conceded that compensation ought to be made to the parties in this case, the immense amount at hazard would make it next to impossible to carry it into effect; and, as a secondary question, there will be the consequences to consider to the whole Indian revenue, if one of the richest sources of it is thus to be cut off, by the abandonment hereafter of the opium trade with China. It is not the petition of the Bombay merchants alone with which ministers will have to deal, but similar appeals from the other Indian presidencies, who were all engaged, more or less, in the traffic. About one-half, however, it is stated, is owned in Bombay. The value surrendered to the Chinese is said to be about 2,000,000l sterling, and the revenue to the East India Company from the opium duty to vary from 500,000l. to 2,000,000l. annually.—*Times City Article.*

We are glad to state that there was no particular amount of gold exported during last week, the whole being only 4,670 ounces, equal in value to 18,213*l.*, which is comparatively an unimportant sum, especially as there have been some importations lately equal to that, and there is every appearance of a good deal returning from the United States, in consequence of the state of Exchange at New York rendering it more profitable to transmit gold than bills. There has, however, been a very considerable quantity of silver exported during the week, amounting in the aggregate to 287,603 ounces, equal in value to about 72,000*l.* It was chiefly shipped to Canton, in consequence, of course, of the present suspension of the opium trade, which, as we explained a few days since, renders the transmission of a larger amount of silver requisite to carry on trade there. According to the official returns, the exports from the port of London for the week ending Saturday last were—gold coin 2280 oz. of which 2000 oz. were sent to Hamburgh, and 280 oz. to Ceylon; gold bars 2390 oz., which were shipped to Hamburgh; silver coin 265,250 oz. of which 253,911 oz. were sent to Canton, 7815 oz. to Calcutta, and 3524 oz. to the West Indies; and 22,353 oz silver bars, of which 20,000 oz. were forwarded to Rotterdam, and 2353 oz. to Calcutta.—*Standard August* 7.

EXPRESS FROM LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY EVENING SIX O'CLOCK.
EAST INDIES.

Some three years have elapsed since the East India Government, suspecting that the Rajah of Satarra, whose territory is situated about 80 miles from Bombay, was truckling and communing with the English troops appointed to the district, condemning his ministers to imprisonment, and his highness himself to the insult and arrogance of the constant "surveillance" of a body guard. Of this act of interference the Rajah has repeatedly complained, denying all participation in the crime of which his captors accuse him, and alleging, that as the troops whom it is pretended he has attempted to suborn, muster a paltry force of 800 men, it is absurd to conceive he should have risked the chance of embroiling himself in a quarrel with a nation, whom all the Indian potentates have been taught to dread, in order to attain so insignificant an accession to his armament as the desertion of the British, with whom it is said he has been trafficking, could have secured. The Rajah, whose repeated remonstrances have hitherto been either denied, or have at least proved ineffectual, resolved to dispatch an embasy to this country to enforce the claims, the representation of which by written communication he had found to be vain. Yesterday evening, the Reliance Captain Robertson, brought to our shores the personages to the performance of whom this duty has been intrusted. Inclusive of an interpreter and attendants, they are 10 in, number. The Vachell, or Plenipotentiary, is Yescountrow Raja Serka. We may be excused if we omit the cognomens of his suite. It is an easier task to construe Lycophron than to decypher Sanscrit. His Excellency proceeds to London, we hear, in the course of to-morrow.—*Standard August*, 1.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

(FROM THE CIRCULAR TO BANKERS, OF JULY 5.)

More than six months having elapsed since (on the 21st and 28th of December) we took the Bank returns of assets and liabilities as a text on which to found some observations concerning our commercial prospects, we do the same now, for the purpose of satisfying our own minds as to the probable issue of the present crisis, and we therefore, place all the returns, from December to June inclusive, under those published on Saturday last.

It appears from the above, that the reduction of notes in circulation for the three months terminating on the 25th of June, compared with the three months ending on the 11th of December, is only £368,000. But, as the return of £18,101,000 comprises the average of twelve weeks, it is tolerably manifest that there could not be a larger sum in circulation, on the 25th of June, than about £17,500,000. And, as the average amount in circulation throughout the year 1838 was £19,040,000 it follows, that the notes now in circulation amount to less by about a million and a half sterling than the sum kept afloat on an average throughout the year 1838.

This last return of £4,344,000 is the average amount held by the Bank during the previous twelve weeks we have been furnished with three returns by the Bank; three times.

£4,34,000 gives	£13,032,000
But the two previous returns included in the same period were £6,023,000 5,119,000 } to gether	11,142,000
which being deducted, would leave the stock in the last four weeks, only	£1,890,000

This is certainly not an accurate method of estimating the quantity, but it is obvious, we think from these figures, that the amount, during the last four weeks, to which the information brings us down, had, on the average of those four weeks, been reduced under two millions: it is useless to estimate how far this had been further reduced towards the termination of this brief period of twenty-eight days, when the Bank, on the 20th of June, there being then only five days unexpired issued the notice of the rate of interest being raised to five-and-a-half per cent. per annum.

This is the condition of the Bank, a vital, and incomparably the most important organ of our commercial system. It has always been manifest to us, that Lord Ashburton expressed the truth when he said, that our present was a fair-weather system of currency. It is now indisputable, that it can neither bear war, nor the threatening jelousies and preparations previous to war; not only is it incapable of bearing two successive bad harvests, but it cannot bear one without betraying weakness which endangers interests of indescribable importance to the nation's welfare and prosperity. We have now the fairest prospect that Heaven could bless us with of an abundant supply of corn from our own soil. Seeing, in common with all observing and reflecting men, the great importance of this prospect to the maintenance of our existing money regulations, we have been anxious to as certain the actual state of the crops; and, although our confidence in beneficial results was rather high when we wrote on the subject on the 14th of June, if we were now writing upon the appearance of the growing crops we should express much stronger expectations of forthcoming abundance than we did then. Yet, with this great matter in a state so conspicuous for our safety, we are in imminent danger of disaster from the defect of our money laws, which renders it imperative on the Bank to throw down, suddenly, the prices of commodities, and ruin merchants, manufacturers, and traders, to prevent herself from stopping payment.

* * * * * *

We do not expect any great and lasting impression to be made on the prices of raw materials by the late efforts of the Bank, and cannot see the probability of their being forced down to a much lower level for some time. Extensive and alarming failures, or the effect of political troubles, would alter our views in this matter; but, at psesent, we can make no important exception in this general summary, unless it be with regard to the prices of cotton. The arrivals of that article are so great, the stocks of yarn and goods so heavy, the probability of a full adequate foreign demand to take them off so weak, and the condition of the artificial sustaining power brought forward to force up prices in the United States is so fragile and precarious, that cotton may fall in price nearly a penny per pound, or about ten or twelve per cent. from the present level; but even this decline appears to us the full extent, if not beyond what can rationally be expected. The Bank cannot greatly lessen the amount of money in circulation before September, and without that, or extensive failures among banks, merchants and manufacturers, the high rate of interest will produce but a temporary effect on prices. It appears to us, that, if the payment of the dividends pass off quietly, the directors will act wisely by their lowering the rate of interest, in order to tranquilize the public mind, and, subsequently, exercising more caution and circumspection than heretofore in administering the currency—*Albion July* 8.

BANK OF FRANCE.

(FROM THE COURRIER FRANCAIS.)

In its pressing danger the Bank of England has addressed the Bank of France, who lets uselessly sleep in its cellars a quantity of gold and silver at least equal to the amount of its notes in circulation. The arrangement which the agents of the English Bank have proposed, and which M. d' Argout will, without doubt, conclude in London, is advantageous to both establishments and to both nations. The French Bank will obtain a sure employ for its idle capital, which the state had ceased to borrow. In exchange for its coin it receives bills bearing the signature of the Bank of England, and endorsed by several Parisian bankers, and, moreover, a substantial pledge in the deposit of Exchequer bills. Another desirable result is the connection of the interests of the two countries, which it tends immediately to augment and draw closer.

The operation which the Bank of France is entering upon with the Bank of England is of the same nature as those transports of money which Paris makes every year into the departments. As coin flows to the capital through a thousand ways, and has not a natural tendency to flow towards the departments, the Bank of France is obliged to send supplies of gold and silver to its *succursals*. At this moment the Bank of England is tributary to the great deposit of coin which the Sanhedrim of the Rue de la Vaillière amasses like an indefatigable miser. This is the first—this is not the only loan our neighbours will ask and obtain from us.

The embarassment in which the Bank of England is, and which seems to become periodical, is a great and solemn warning. It signifies that the science of financial equilibrium, such is the economists of Adam Smith's school taught, has not solved the problem which the constitution of credit raises up. If an establishment such as the Bank of England, powerful by its capital and by its position, surrounded by all desirable guarantees of solidity, and conducted by eminently practical men, does not oppose a sufficient counterweight to those accidents which derange the march of commercial relations, this proves that it is time to put to the test of a new examination the very basis of the circulation. The mother banks, which are the the principal agents of this circulation in Europe and the United States, unite two distinct attibations, which it appears difficult for us to conciliate—some issue paper money; and with this paper, which is the sign of their credit, they discount the bills of individuals as well as of the state. It follows from this that the interest which the bank have in issuing notes, to extend their discounts, is often in opposition with the public interest, which demands at times a diminution of the circulation. Perhaps it would be better to separate the two things—reduce the banks to the condition of discounters or lenders, and invest the state or a particular association with the really national right of issuing paper money. This opinion begins to make proselytes in England. As to France the administrative traditions of the last 50 years have prepared us for the innovation.—*Globe, August* 2.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The *Capitole* of this morning contains the following:—"The Governor of the Bank of England is at this moment in Paris, for the purpose of negociating a loan of two millions sterling on Exchequer bills at a year's date. He addressed himself, in the first instance, to the Bank of France, which declared that it could not conformably with its statutes, advance money upon foreign securities. Recourse was then had to several private banks of the first order, who proposed the operation to the Bank of France on the following conditions:—The Bank to advance 50 millions of francs upon the deposit of the Exchequer-bills, and the signatures of two of the contracting houses; the funds to be sent to London, to relieve the embarrassments of that capital. The operation is not entirely concluded." Now, just imagine the Governor of the Bank of England coming to Paris to borrow money of the Bank of the France; and, being refused, knocking from door to door at private bankers, to solicit advances. Is it likely—is it true? I am assured there is not one word of truth in the statement as regards the Bank of England; but that a great house in London, having Exchequer-bills upon which it has made advances, which it is called upon to replace by an unexpected operation, has really sent an agent here to see if money can be abtained. I should rather, however, have expected to see Paris bankers applying for 20 millions in London, than have heard of London bankers coming here to ask for two millions; for in the present state of things, although there is much dormant capital in France, a much better interest could be had for it, with good security, than the English would give, if the holders of that capital would let it out. Such are the depression and alarm, however, that those who have money hold it fast.

I had written the above lines, when I was informed from what I must consider good authority, although the information still appears to me to be of a strange character, that the fact of a negociation between the Bank of England and the Bank of France is true. There was according to this account, a meeting on the subject at the Bank here on Friday last. As the Bank has a large quantity of specie in its coffers, it is willing it is said, to lend to the Bank of England, if it can do so consistently with its statutes, on better terms than could be obtained in England.—*Globe, July* 30.

The letters from Paris now state that the arrangement between the Bank of England and the banks there for a credit to the extent of two millions of pounds sterling has been concluded under the sanction of the Bank of France, Messrs. Rothschild having previously withdrawn their name from the list of subscribers to the contract. It is stated that British securities will be lodged in Paris, and that the credit will be availed of in such a manner as to prevent the further export of gold from England, by operating upon the Exchange both in Paris and in London, to keep it at such a rate as will tempt remitters on this side always to send bills in preference to bullion. We have no doubt that the knowledge of this fact will do good, by assuring the trading interests that there is no longer any necessity for the Bank to resort to violent measures for the purpose of straitening the currency, as this may be done liberally, now that the means of stopping the drain for bullion are obtained. It will perhaps restore confidence in prices, and lead to a revival in our export trade. We only regret that the Bank of England should have brought herself into such a predicament as to be obliged to resort to those manœuvres and expedients for protecting her credit, when the necessity for them might have been altogether avoided by a more steady adherence to principle in the first instance.—*Globe, Aug.* 1.

THE BANKS OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—the *Journal des Debats* gives the following explanation of the recent negociations between the Bank of England and the Bank of France:—For some days Mr. Curtis and Mr. Baring have been occupied in Paris, on behalf of the Bank of England, with a Convention for modifying the course of exchange, the rate of which was calculated to favour the exportation of specie from London, and to cause great commercial embarrassment by exhausting the metallic reserve of the Bank of England. After some explanations the Convention has been definitively concluded, with the assistance and under the auspices of the Bank of France. Several of the principal banking-houses of Paris engage to accept bills of the Bank of England to the amount of two millions sterling. The Bank of France, will open a special credit for these houses, and discount the bills. For the guarantee of the French capitalists and the Bank of France, the Bank of England will deposit in the Bank of France a value at least equal to the amount in question in securities of the English funds This intervention of French capitalists in the affairs of Great Britain, and the support given by the Bank of France to the Bank of England, are not merely acts dictated by an honourable feeling of international friendship; they are, at the same time, measures of great wisdom and foresight in favour of the trade of France. There is close identity of interest in French and English commerce; the one cannot prosper if the other gives way. Any event which should shake the credit of the Bank of England would have a terrible effect here."—*Globe, August* 1.

PATIENCE AND PERRY.

As far as national objects are concerned, it has now become a matter of perfect indifference how long Parliament sits, or how soon it rises: if it sit till the day of judgment, we are where we were. Our salvation must date from the period, not only when it has ceased to sit, but when it has ceased to be competent (as now constituted) ever to sit again. There are at least two things necessary to effectual legislation, and we possess neither of them—a capable Government, and a working Parliamentary majority. If Government were capable, it would dissolve the Parliament; if Parliament were honest, it would dissolve the Government. No capable Government would endure such a Parliament; no honest Parliament would endure such a Government. But, in fact, with all their differences, they are only too well matched, and it is a mistake to suppose them morally at variance. If two fellows are fighting, it does not follow that they are not both rogues. *Against the People*, Parliament and Government are still united. Let us not, however, be misunderstood: we do not mean to say that Government has not lost the respect of Parliament—we only mean to say that the respect of Parliament is not worth having; that one and the other having lost the respect and confidence of the country, *both* must be changed, by an equal necessity, before a beginning can be made to that dearly-cherished object of Lord Howick's ambition—"practical legislation."

Whatever the crimes of Parliament may be, it is unquestionably to the course "pursued by Government of late years," that we are mainly indebted for a state of political affairs in which the functions of the Legislature are *virtually suspended*, at a time when all the social symptoms that ever made their prompt and efficient exercise a matter of paramount necessity are in unusual and alarming development. The Reform Bill has been seven years part and parcel of the Constitution—the Bill which was to bring down the pride and power of the Nobles, (insomuch that some at that time talked of resigning their lands and titles at once, rather than see them dwindle away,) while it was to give increased strength to the Lower House of Parliament and to confirm it in all its privileges. How stands the account for 1839?—To say nothing of taking a thrashing from the Judges of the Queen's Bench the Commons cannot pass a money-bill without the interference of the Lords! How operative the course "pursued of late years!"

By the Reform Bill the Commons were to become the empowered agents of popular government, and a formidable counter-irritant to the despotic temper of the Lords: many thought that the Lords, through the Commons, were to come to reason—that the infectious virtue of the Reformed Assembly was presently to price the thin partition of the Houses, and make all one in the new faith. This was to happen "some milk-white day," as Tiburina has it; in the advent whereof there are not wanting who yet believe. Who would refuse to toast the Whigs in a pint of perry—if they paid the score? Not we: but when we find that "the pear" is still not ripe that is to make the liquor, we may be very grateful for the intention, but will certainly at the same time be particularly hanged if we can wait so long to slake our thirst! We *must* go to another shop; "and," as Nym says, "that's the rendezvous of it." Eternity is a convenient bank to draw upon, and it seems to be as useful to politicians as to natural philosophers. Astronomers, it is thought, to eke out a system, will draw a check for any amount of years they want: so some political schemers, who in every thing else are "final," are only infinite in the article of time and patience; and if, for example, at the end of seven years' experiment you have to say of their schemes that they are become already so much lumber, will make you no other reply than that "your remote posterity will think differently." Take, for a specimen, the following argument for waiting a hundred years to enjoy the Reform Bill.

"I am convinced you will not, in a moment of disappointment, deface the work which you have made," says Lord John Russell to his constituents. "Great changes in law and government often make themselves more felt, as the distance of time at which they were established becomes more remote." (What a wretched style, and how typical of the matter its confusion! "Change," being "*established*," and "distance of time" becoming "*remote*?" It is the "time," he means, that becomes "remote," not the "distance;" the words might change places.) "*Who can doubt that the subjects of George the Third*[1760 *to* 1820] *enjoyed more fully the benefits of the Habeas Corpus Act than our ancestors did seven years after its enactment?* [1679.]"

According to this calculation, Lord John Russell will be a most popular legislator about the year 1959, or from that to 2000; and the Reform Act will come happily into contemporaneous operation with the Millennium.

In the mean time, the event is so far from having realized the expectations of those who imagined—not only that the Commons themselves were redeemed, but that there was redemption for the Lords through the Commons—that the fact stands simply thus, the Lords sin with impunity on the strength of the unamended lives of the Commons. They behold Peerage Reform indefinitely postponed; for they know it is idle to talk of setting *their* house to rights while "another place" is unreformed. They feel, to the full, the absurdity, under these circumstances, of attempting to throw upon them the charge of political obstruction, when they know they do but help that work—commenced in the "other place;" and of impotently threatening them with a road which they are well aware (as are their threateners) is due first to the shoulders of the People's own Representatives, and to the Government—their worthy epitome. It is difficult to imagine that the noble leader of the Commons was not perfectly sensible of these things when he wrote as follows, only a few months ago.

"*With these dispositions, the superiority of the Lords in all matters of government may one day be asserted, or England may no longer bear the double sway of government in one House,* [*May we ask the noble lord, which House?*] *and opposition in the other. Who are in that case to give the victory? Evidently the People of the United Kingdom. The House of Commons must carry their measures by popular support, or be dissolved and give way to an assembly more congenial to the Lords.*"

Yes, the House of Commons *must* carry their (the People's) measures, and by popular support; and because the body now composing that House *won't* carry them, and because the Government *won't* carry them, and because in every case "popular support" is out of the question, therefore both bodies must be changed with all speed, executive and legislative; they must "be dissolved," as Lord John says, and must "give way to an assembly more congenial"—not "to the Lords," however, (to them they are sufficiently congenial,) but to *People*, to whom they are responsible. On what "milk-white day" this shall happen the present deponent saith not; but certainly not till then will the struggle be betwixt the People and the Peers.—not till then the pint of Perry in which we are to drink the health of the Whigs.—*Spectator July* 13.

ATLAS, JULY 6,

LORD BROUGHAM rejoices that by the co-operate efforts of Lord LYNDHURST and himself the Jamaica Bill is restored to what Sir ROBERT PEEL would have it: in this fashion it will be sent back to the House of Commons; and what course will the ministry then take with it? The government of Jamaica, important as is that subject, is now merged in the more immediate and exciting question—how to reconcile the opposing legislation of the two Houses of Parliament? The Marquis of NORMANBY is caught up by Lord BROUGHAM for avowing his desire to do away with the Assembly of Jamaica—because it does not represent the people.

"Why (says the noble and learned lord), the House of Commons does not represent the population. Here, as in Jamaica, property is the basis of the franchise, and in speaking thus of the Assembly of Jamaica you condemn the House of Commons." Lord MELBOURNE said, that her Majesty's government contemplated the suspension of the constitution of Jamaica. No one more than himself venerated the rights of individuals, no man more than himself respected established institutions, but he respected them because of their operation; and if they ceased to work out the objects of their existance, however great the institution, however venerable, he ceased to respect it, and would deal with it as with the constitution of Jamaica—would adapt it to circumstances, restore it to the healthful exercise of its functions, or so alter its nature as to improve, amend, and reät it for the due discharge of its duties.

From this speech the House of Lords may learn a useful lesson, and, no doubt, it was intended as a warning to that illustrious assembly to set their houses in order. Whether Lord MELBOURNE contemplates an extensive creation of peers, or by what means he hopes to reconcile his government with the majority of the House of Lords, we do not profess to know, but it is very clear that the time is come either to adapt the, unreformed House of Lords to the reformed House of Commons, or leave it to the Tories to bring the representation of the people into an agreement with the peers; or, lastly, to declare aloud that the functions of the executive and legislative are alike wielded by the aristocracy in Parliament. When the Duke of Wellington told the peers that, in his interview with the Queen, he had offered to conduct the affairs of government in that House without holding office, he probably so arranged his plan of operations as to secure his object whether his friends were in or out of the cabinet. Certain it is, that in all matters of importance the Queen reigns and the ministers advise, but the Duke of WELLINGTON and Lord LYNDHURST govern.

WAR IN THE EAST—TURKEY AND EGYPT—ENGLAND AND RUSSIA—*THE RYAHS.*

It cannot be denied, that the English nation feel great apathy upon this momentous question. They may be hostile to the Russians, but do not sympathise with the Turks. Political reasons are not powerful against Christian feelings; and the power which for centuries has been regarded by Christendom as the scourge of humanity, does not, all at once, change its nature, or vindicate its claims to civilization in the eyes of the people, by sending out a few ambassadors, who may more properly be termed the heralds of its fall. It is now some time since the daily press, aided by the indefatigable Mr. Urquhart, has laboured to raise the Russo-phobia to to its periodical height in this country, and many grounds have been found for an attack upon Lord Palmerston's policy and that of our ambassador at Constantinople; but a *mezzo termine* between hostility to Russia and support to Turkey may be suggested, which, perhaps, will not seem improbable to those who will give themselves the trouble to examine the state of the case. We hold it to be sheer folly in any statesman of the present day to think of supporting, by force of arms, the doctrines of the "*Mare clausum*," of Selden. That the maritime *statu quo* can be preserved for ever is a pure delusion. Civilization must advance, and the warm shores of the Euxine and the delicious recesses of the Taurida yield their forests of oak to the navy of their possessors but for the safety of England those possessions must not be Russian, and need not be, because the elements of another power exist in abundance on the spot in the indigenous population in whose favour all European feelings are warmly interestd. Russia is the great bugbear of modern times, as the power of France was during the reign of Louis XIV.; and, although history has proved that the attempt to preserve the balance of power which united Europe of old was a chimerical scheme, there are many in this county who still conceive it a good ground for a crusade against Russia. If we are to have a war, let not the sword be drawn for the vain and useless purpose of supporting such a wormeaten throne and crumbling despotism as Turkey, against Russia—a country which we have seen advancing from a state of barbarism scarcely one century ago, to a foremost rank among European powers. The Sclavonic races, in their rapid career, have exhibited that docility and aptitude for improvment which is so much wanting in their ancient enemies. As fast as Turkey has declined, Russia has advanced, until at length we have seen a power which a century ago was hemmed in and overshadowed by Sweden, dilated into a Colossus, making war against Napoleon with one hand and the Emperor of China with the other. The inventions of steam and gunpowder have put an end for ever to the fear of having to fight a second Marathon and Salamis for the liberties of mankind; but above all, the habits and tastes of the millions of barbarians organised by the genius of Peter the Great, which form a security for an increased demand of European manufactures which would not be effected by the inevitable fall of the Turkish empire, to the prejudice of English merchants, in any material degree. The Ryahs are the people whom England and France ought to raise to the dignity of a nation, as a barrier against Russia; but we own with Voltaire, that we never could feel any sympathy for those villainous Turks who shut up their women, and do not cultivate the fine arts.—*Monthly Chronicle.*

CHEAP POSTAGE, AT HOME AND ABROAD.

The "financial statement," so long due from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will not be very satisfactory when it comes. It is known that since the commencement of military government in Canada the expenditure has gone beyond the receipt. Neither, in the present condition of the money-market, can any speedy augmentation of the revenue be anticipated. Having this unpleasant information to lay before the country, Mr. Spring Rice, wise in his generation, reserves, as a set-off, the formal announcement of a measure which will afford universal satisfaction, and

communicate a most welcome impulse to commerce. He is to move resolutions declaring the expediency of a Uniform Penny Postage, and pledging the House of Commons to make good any deficiency in the revenue arising from the proposed change. This is a safe promise, and one which may be easily kept; for there is sufficient experience of the *principle* on which Mr. Hill's plan is based, to justify confidence, that any temporary and partial deficiency will be more than compensated by subsequent excess, the result of enormously-increased correspondence and the suppression of smuggling,—sources of increase particularly noticed by the Duke of Richmond, in his recent favourable judgment of the plan.

But Mr. Rice, of course, will not content himself with mere "resolutions." We take it for granted that a bill is prepared for immediate introduction, and to be carried through both Houses before the prorogation. Parliament must not separate until this great national benefit is secured. The common excuse, that it is "too late in the session" to proceed with so important a measure, will not be accepted. Its importance is the main reason why it should be passed with despatch. There is no subject on which it would be more hazardous to disappoint expectation than on this. Should Ministers fail to put the new system in train for commencement-- should a shuffling postponement till next session be attempted--it will be freshly remembered against them in their final reckoning, and even "have judgment," in most unpleasant consequences, before the Government business of the present session can be wound up.

Don't let the friends of the Uniform Penny Postage scheme be deceived by the notion that the powers of the Crown are sufficient to effect the necessary alterations, without an act of Parliament. The Crown's prerogative does not extend to the setting aside of the existing Postage Acts. In a variety of ways the Executive would find its operations crippled when relying upon its own authority whereas an act of Parliament would ride over all opposition. Full powers to reduce postage to *any* extent, and even to direct its prepayment, already exist; but authority to assess postage by *weight*, and to issue stamps, is indispensable. A bill of five clauses would accomplish every thing wanted. To make assurance doubly sure on this point, an opinion, affirming the necessity of a bill, has been obtained by the London Postage Committee from Mr. Sergeant Wilde; so that any assumption by Mr. Rice to the contrary, can only be regarded as a wilful design to postpone the business *sine die*. Besides, merely to offer "abstract resolutions," to be made law in some future year—in "1842" perhaps—would invite the not inconsistent hostility of those who object on principle to this mode of conducting public business—of binding themselves to that at an unnamed subsequent period, which might possibly be impracticable or very difficult then, though feasible and much approved now.

But the statement of Lord MELBOURNE in the House of Lords on Tuesday, ought to relieve us from all doubts of the sincerity of the Government to carry out the measure with the least possible delay. The Premier distinctly pledged the Government to apply to Parliament for the necessary powers. Granting to the Government till Christmas to organize their preparations, the public may have their reasonable expectations realized, of getting penny postage by the first day of next January.

There is another urgent reason against delay, to which our attention has been attracted by a pamphlet recently printed and privately circulated in Paris, on the subject of the cheap and uniform postage. This pamphlet* is the production of Mr. Piron, the Sub-Director of the French Post-office,—a counterpart of our Colonel Maberly, but considerably more enlightened in his views of matters connected with his department than the gallant and clerkled Colonel. Now, from the nature of the support the new plan receives in France,—being recommended by a member of the Government best able to carry it into operation,—it is nearly certain that a short time only will elapse before the French people will be prepared to correspond with us through the medium of a uniform cheap postage. Letters too have been received from America, announcing that Mr. Amos Kendall, the Postmaster-General, has already despatched an agent of inquiry into all the details of Mr. Hill's plan, with a view to its application in the United States. Prussia and Belgium are awakened to the advantage of a similar system; and the vigour with which administrative improvements, affecting the social welfare of their subjects, are executed by the rulers of those countries, leaves no room to doubt that contemplation will be quickly followed by action. There is really some danger that England, to whom is due the honour of having suggested and matured the scheme, (for M. Piron has little claim to originality, though his countrymen seem to think otherwise—his work being in fact a French version of Mr. Rowland Hill's pamphlet on Postage Reform, which few Frenchmen have seen,) will be among the last to reap practical benefit from it. The people of the Continent will be ready before we are to correspond in penny letters, unless in *this session* full powers be taken by the Government to effect the reform, and those powers be faithfully and energetically exerted in the recess.

M. Piron's adhesion to Mr. Rowland Hill's principle is a most valuable testimony to its soundness and practicability. The Sub-Director of the French Post-office possesses long experience, and acute powers of observation and calculation. The opening sentence of his *brochure* is a sample of the excellent views which pervade the whole---

"If we consider the Post-office, not only as producing 36,000,000 francs annual revenue on the taxation of letters, but under the far more interesting aspect of the facilities which it gives to commerce—of the relations of family and friendship which it sustains—in short, of the development of morality and public education which it favours—we must acknowledge that the augmentation of its receipts is less important than that of the letters it transports, and that it is the duty of a long-sighted and wisely-liberal government to look to increase and extend the amount of correspondence by all means within its power."

Here indeed is no official horror of the "walls of the Post-office bursting with the number of letters!" once on a time expressed in the House of Lords. M. Piron proceeds to show how the well-being of a country and the prosperity of commerce augment the number of letters and the Post-office receipts; and on the other side, that a frequent and rapid post, in multiplying the occasions for writing, is an element of prosperity for commerce and a cause of the wellbeing of the country. All experience, he says, proves that the profits of the post increase in proportion to the facilities it gives to the public. He gives a very striking illustration of this statement, in the correspondence between Paris and Marseilles. Before 1828, letters from Paris to Marseilles reached Marseilles at two o'clock *p. m.*---the very hour at which the post left Marseilles for Paris: the consequence of this arrangement was, that an answer could not be returned until the next day, and would therefore be delayed twenty-four hours. The speed of the post was accelerated from 118 hours to 68 hours, and the time of departure of the mail changed to six o'clock *a. m.* Now, mark the financial results: in 1827, the receipts of the Post-office on this line were 110,500 francs---in 1832, they rose to 172,248 francs; and in 1837, they reached 229,196 francs,---being actually doubled in ten years without any reduction of charge, but from the simple causes of increased speed and facilities. We may fairly reason from this fact one only of many produced by M. Piron, but strongly corroborated by numerous analogous cases in our country—that of omnibuses and railroads for example—that though a uniform penny rate is a main feature in Mr. Hill's plan, greatly increased facilities of despatch and deliveries are scarcely less important to its success Whether the functionaries of our Post-office either appreciate their value or understand how to carry them out, past experience makes us very doubtful indeed.

M. PIRON deems it just and moral that postage should be fixed at the *lowest* price possible. The present French postage he proves to be too costly, by the analogous case brought forward by Mr. Hill, of coach-travelling. From 1816 to 1836, the tax on public carriages in France rose from 1,669,367 francs to 4,305,369 francs—that is, it was nearly tripled; whilst the postage, which in 1816 was 19,825,000 francs, had risen in 1836 to 35,600,000 francs—being not double. M. Piron is not satisfied with an increase of postage revenue of nearly cent. per cent. in twenty years; whilst our postage managers sit quiet with a revenue, if not declining, at least nearly stationary! M. Piron estimates the smuggled letters compared with the posted letters, as 45,504,000 to 79,000,000. Various reductions of charge are proposed and discussed; but our intelligent author declares stoutly in favour of *a uniform* rate of postage. His chapter on this point demonstrates that he is fully alive to its abstract justice, its simplicity, and its convenience. One great advantage, he anticipates, will be, that the number of letters may be easily ascertained, (a statistic valuable in the eyes of a *French* Postmaster and hence an invaluable guarantee will be created against the stealing of letters. Waywardly—for no reasons are given in his pamphlet, and indeed opposed to all which he gives—M. Piron stops short of proposing *one* uniform rate. He suggests for adoption, one rate for letters circulating within towns, and another for those within the country in general,—one uniform panny rate (decime) for the township letters not exceeding 50 grammes, or about 1¾ oz. in weight; and another uniform twopenny (2 decimes) rate for all country letters not weighing 15 grammes, or about ½ oz.; township letters between 50 and 100 grammes in weight to be charged 2 decimes, and country letters between 15 and 100 grammes in weight 1 franc.* These rates to be applicable to all letters *paid in advance*; but letters not so paid, to be charged at the old rates of postage. Here again M. Piron's plan is inferior to Mr. Hill's; as M. Piron will discover. For one very great advantage of the new system is, not only uniformity of charge, but pre-payment, which materially lessens the cost and trouble of keeping the accounts and of delivery, an l prevents abstraction of postage-money by letter-carriers: but if payment in advance be not nsisted upon from all, this advantage will be only partially obtained,

M. PIRON'S pamphlet contains specimens of four stamps which he proposes to use. They are in the form of circular dies, to be impressed on sheets of paper or small pieces of paper, as in Mr. Hill's plan. No I. purports to frank letters for towns and townships—"ville et I, arrondisement"--weighing less than 50 grammes, or 1¾ oz., for one decime, or a penny; No. II. franks letters for towns and townships weighing from 50 to 100 grammes, for twopence; No. III. is for letters weighing less than 15 grammes, the charge twopence; and No. IV. for letters weighing from 15 100 grammes, costing a franc, or tenpence. The last two are for letters not circulating within towns or townships, but throughout the country generally.

By means of these *four* stamps, all French postages are to be collected. We cannot doubt in the least, that further consideration will induce M. Piron and the French authorities to prefer one uniform graduated scale of a decime for every 15 grammes, as more simple and convenient. We can see no reason at all in jumping at once from 2 decimes to 1 franc. It seems likewise an abandonment of the principle of uniformity, very ably expounded in the pamphlet, to give one rate for towns and another for the provinces.

But whatever defects there may be in the French scheme, we may be sure that M. Piron is in earnest, and that he promulgates it with the sanction of his superiors in the Government. We repeat, then, that there is necessity for de patch on the part of the English Legislature and Government, unless we are to be outstripped in the race of improvement by competitors who entered the course long after we ought to have won the race. If Mr. Spring Rice shows any disposition to lag behind on Friday next let him be vigorously spurred and goaded.

* M. PIRON, like our Postage Committee, proposed as much as he thought he could carry, and stopped short a simple rate. But public opinion in France, being directed to the principle, went a head of M. Piron; it at once recognized the justice and simplicity, and has since expressed itself decidedly in favour of the penny rate. There is little doubt now that the penny will be the rate adopted in France. A convention to permit the interchange of letters between the two countries without additional cost, would be equally beneficial to the people as to the revenue of both kingdoms.

FRANCE.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT OF PEERS.

The Court of Peers resumed its deliberations at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and sat till 4 o'clock, when the members partook of a dinner prepared for them by the Grand Referendary in the Palace, and at half-past 5 resumed their sitting. The approaches to the palace were crowded with people curious to know the result, and numerous but peaceable groups were stationed in front of the great gates, white patrols of municipal guards circulated round the edifice. At a quarter to 9 the doors were opened to the public, and the galleries were immediately filled. The prisoners according to usage, were absent. Shortly afterwards the Peers entered and took their seats, and the Chancellor read the judgment of the Court.

This document after the formal recapitulation of the names of the prisoners, their counsel, etc.,

Declares BORNET, LEBABZIC, DUGAS, and GREGOIRK to be acquitted, no sufficient evidence having been adduced against them.

With regard to the other prisoners, the Court considering that they are convicied of having committed an attempt, the object of which was to destroy the government, and excite civil war by arming and inducing the citizens to arm themselves against each other:---

As relates to Barbès, considering that he is convicted of having, in execution of the said attem t, and with premeditation, been one of the authors of the homicide committed on the person of Lieutenant Drouinean:---

As relates to Mailon, already convicted of crime, considering that he is convicted of having, on the 12th May, committed with premeditation a voluntary homicide on the person of quarter-master Jonas, of the municipal guard;

Declares all these prisoners guilty of an attempt against the safety of the State, a crime provided for by articles 87, 88, and 91 of the Penal Code; and Barbès, and Mailon, in particular, guilty of wilful murder;---Considering, therefore, that the punishments ought to be proportioned to the degree of participation of each prisoner in the crimes of which he is accused, condemns---

BARBES, TO DEATH.
MAILON, TO HARD LABOUR FOR LIFE.

All of the above prisoners who are condemned to detention, are to remain for the whole of their lives under the surveillance of the High Police.

Martin, Longust, Marescal Walsh, and Piernt, from the expiration of their punishments, are to remain under the surveillance of the High Police for ten years.

All the prisoners convicted are condemned, *in solido*, to pay the costs of the proceedings.

The execution of the sentence is entrusted to the diligence of the Procureur-General.

The Court rose at 10 o'clock, but the public were not allowed to retire until all the Peers had withdrawn. M. Cauchy, Chief Registrar of the Chamber and of the Court, immediately went to the prison of the Luxembourg, and read their sentences to the prisoners.

Every thing remains perfectly tranquil in the neighbourhood of the Luxembourg.

MARTIN BERNARD---to TRANSPORTATION
DELSADE, AUSTEN, PHILIPPET---15 YEARS' DETENTION.
NOUGUES and MARTIN---6 YEARS' DETENTION.
GUILBERT, ROUDIL and LEMIERE---5 YEARS' DETENTION.
LONGUET and MARESCAL---3 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.
WALCH and PIERNE---2 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

On Saturday morning Madame Carl sister of Barbes accompanied by her husband and M. Berthomieu a relative, waited upon M. de Lamartine to ask for a letter of introduction for the Palace of Neuilly. M. de Lamartine replied, that he possessed no direct means of introduction; but gave a letter to Mme. Carl for M. de Montalavet. This gentleman immediately gave o M. and Mme. Carl a letter for Neuilly, by means of of which they were instantly introduced to the King. His Majesty received them with great benevolence and kindness, and on their petitioning for the royal clemency in favour of Barbes, expressed himself in nearly the following terms:---"I am personally much disposed in indulgence; but the solution of the question does not depend upon me alone. The council have this morning deliberated on this affair---nothing is yet decided:---reasons of state have been taken into consideration.....but if it remained with me to decide you would this moment return to Paris with the pardon of Barbes. Take courage! Hope!"

A bout 12 o'clock on Saturday, a body of young men representing themselves to be students of the schols of law and medicine, and about 500 in number (the *Commerce* says 300, the *National* 2,500), proceeded from the Ecole de Medecine, by the Pont Neuf, Rue Croix des Petits Champs, and Rue Neuve de Petits Champs, to the residence of the Minister of Justice in the Place Vendome, walking three or four abreast, and perfectly orderly in their behaviour. On arriving there, two of them advanced from the rest, and desired to speak with the minister. They were received in the absence of the minister at Neuilly, by the secretary-general, to whom they represented that they came as a deputaion from the students of law and medicine, to ask, on the principle of humanity alone, for the pardon of Barbes, and wished that a respectful petition to the King, imploring the royal clemency, should be immediately presented. On the observation of the secretary-general, that such a petition could only be drawn up in their own individual names, they relinquished their application, but begged that what had taken place might be made known to the Minister, and particularly that it should be represented to him that they came in a peaceable manner. Upon this they withdrew, the Secretary-General accompanying them down stairs, and the assembly returned by the Rue de Castiglione, Rue de Rivoli. Place du Carrousel, Quai du Louvre, Pont Neuf, and Rue Dauphine, to the Place de l'Ecole de Medecine, where they finally dispersed, still preserving the same orderly demeanour. Not one of them carried arms, or even a cane. At the same time another body of about 600 or 700 persons, many of whom were dressed as workmen, marched from the Boulevard St. Martin to the Madeleine, and by the Rue Royale, across the Place de la Concorde, to the Chamber of Deputies. They walked five or six abreast, and were preceded by a young man carrying a placard, on which was inscribed the words, "*Abolition de la peine de mort.*" They were followed by a number of sergens de ville, watching their operations. The head of the column, on reaching the entrance of the street by the side of Chamber, was charged by a detachment of the cavalry of the Municipal Guard. Upon this, they retreated precipitately, some in the direction of the Champs Elysees, others along the quays, and the rest across the bridge to the garden of the Tuileries, the gates of which were shut. A few persons got under the horses, feet and were trampled upon, and, if we are to believe the accounts which have been published by some of our contemporaries, several were wounded by the sabres of the Municipal Guards. The Ministerial Evening Journal declares that the Municipal Guards behaved with the greatest moderation as well as firmness, and that no one was wounded. We ourselves are inclined to believe that the accounts of the scene in front of the Chamber have been exaggerated, and that the party repelled were more frightened than hurt. It is said that the Municipal Guards charged before the assembly had been summoned to retire, and it appears certain that no seditious cries had been uttered. The man who carried the placard was caught hold of by a Municipal Guard, thrown across the pummel of his saddle, and conveyed to the guard-house of the Chamber of Deputies, where, on being interrogated by a Commissary of Police, he declared his name to be Catheneau, and his occupation that of a journeyman tailor. The crowd, was soon dispersed, several persons having been arrested out of it, and that quarter of Paris remained perfectly tranquil for the rest of the day. It appears that the police had been warned in the morning that some disturbance was likely to take place, and several persons had been arrested at the Barriere Saint Jacques, who appeared to be stationed there on the look-out. In consequence of this, various measures of precaution had been taken, and a batalion of infantry with a detachment of municipal guards had been posted at the Chamber of Deputies, before the body of petitioners made their appearance. The gardens of the Tuileries were reopened as soon as the crowds had dispersed, and though the posts of guards at the Mairies and at other places in the capital were reinforced, and continued on the *que vive* throughout the day, nothing further occurred to interrupt public tranquillity In evening there were some crowds formed at the Porte St. Denis and the Porte St. Martin, but they were dispersed by the Police officers. Another crowd appeared in the Place des Victoires, and afterwards moved up the Rue Montmartre. Some people report that they heard the Marseillaise song, others that cries of *Vive Louis Philippe! Pas de sang! A bas l'échafaud!* etc., were utterred, but we ourselves heard nothing of the kind. By eleven o'clock the town was perfectly tranquil, and although a great number of people were in the st eets, and the events of this day formed the universal topic of conversation, no symptoms of disorder were witnessed

COMMUTATION OF THE PUNISHMENT OF BARBES.

The Ministerial Evening Journal has the following "A Council of Ministers was held again this morning at Neuilly, to deliberate on the execution of the verdict of the Court of Peers which sentenced Barbes to capital punishment. Determined by the gravity of the crime of which Barbes has been found guilty, the Council proposed to the King to allow justice to take its free course; but his Majesty persisted in the contrary opinion, and, exercising his constitutional right, has commuted the sentence of Barbes into imprisonment for life with hard labour (*travaux forcès à perpétuisé*).

Yesterday afternoon, towards 4 o'clock, another sister of Barbes had obtained the favour of an audience of the Duke of Orleans, to solicit the intercession of his Royal Highness for her brother. His Royal Highness condescended to express the deep interest which he felt for her situation.---*Galignani's Messenger, July* 15.

The *Courier Français* gives us the following as the text of the instructions forwarded by Mehemet Ali to Ibrahim Pacha, by Marshal Soult's Aide-de-Camp, M. Caille, but does not mention from what source it has derived this document:

"Alexandria, June 16.

"The bearer of my letter is M. Caille, Aid-de-Camp of his Excellency Marshal Soult, Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, who arrived here the day before yesterday, to inform me that he was charged to confer with you. Another Aide-de-Camp is going to Constantinople, and thence to the camp of Hafiz Pacha. M. Caille starts in the steamer, accompanied by my second dragoman, Kosreff Effendi. This officer informs me that the mission of himself and his companion is intended to prevent the impending war, the great powers having undertaken to settle all differences. Consequently, if on his arrival you have not already driven the Turish forces back within their frontier, you will retire within your limits. This officer will cause you to be respected wherever you may be; and after he has been to Hafiz Pacha, and has communicated with the other Aide-Camp, to know what success he has obtained, he will render an account to you. If, on his return, he informs you that the Turkish army has stopped wherever it may be, and that the Turks have returned within their own limits, you will then make no movement whatever, and will yourself stop wherever you are. But if after the return of M. Caillé with this affirmation the commander of the Turkish army does not remain quiet, but continues his first movements, without leading back his troops beyond our frontiers, you will march against and do battle with him. Finally, if on the arrival of the Chargé-d'Affaires you shall have already driven the Turks out of our limits, and you should have advanced beyond them, you will remain where you may be, and wait the arrangements to be made by the great Powers, and which I will make known to you. I also inform you that in order to put an end to the uneasiness created by the news of the sailing of the fleet from Constantinople, I am about to send mine to the coast of Syria. With this view part of my ships have already gone out of port, and the rest will sail to-morrow."---*Galignanis Messenger July*, 8,

Most of the journals notice the discussion on the budget, and regret the progressive increase of the expenditure. The *Quotidienne*, as usual, attributes the evil complained of to the revolution of July, and refers with triumph to the budgets of the restoration. It says:

"To reform the budget it will not suffice to cut of a few thousand francs from the salaries of the functionaries, there is little to be gained that way. Whether a Committee of State may have twelve or fifteen thousand francs a year is of no consequence, and would not affect the budget to the extent of a hundred thousand francs The clever men of our epoch could find a very simple way of reforming the expenses in bringing back the budgets of July to those of the restoration. They could find the elements of reform in the accounts of that administration, which was called deplorable, but which, in spite of the epithet, Cost a hundred millions a-year less than the present system. So far as the cost which no person can contest, as to the quality, there are men even at the present time we mean under the present order of things, who affirm that under the restoration there were no bribes (*pots-dvain*), no private contracts, no diplomatic subvention for vicinal roads, nothing in short that could compromise the probity of a functionary. And yet affairs did not go on worse than at present; there was a sale for sugars and linens and canals and railroads were made then as well as now. When the commercial interests complained, their voice was heard; and the government of that day, which was a moral government, and more for the interests of industry than the government which was said to be created for those interests. If our moral interests were not affected, as they are, we should say nothing against the increase of a hundred millions on the Budget. We should not complain of the cost, if we saw France respected, instead of being constantly threatened with the application of handcuffs, by some neighbouring State. Let us have railroads and colonies; give us markets for our goods, and employment for the population; preserve us from revolts and we will pay, without complaining too much; for it would then be possible to exist in the absence of principle, and the Government would at least be able to say, that it had taken its stand upon the pedestal which it intended to set up. But with the present system every thing is upset, and there is nothing great in France but the Budget."

The *Journal des Debats* is very short in its comments. After noticing the different speakers in the discussion, it dismisses the subject in the following lines:

"It will be seen that the discussion on the Budget advances rapidly, some people are quite shocked at this rapidity. For our part, on the contrary, we consider it an improvement; nothing could be more silly than to bring the very bases of our political and social constitution every year under discussion. Those bases, once laid down should be permanent.

The same paper, in noticing the appointment of M. de Rumigny to the Ambassy in Spain, says it is a most proper choice; but, at the same time, pays a high compliment to the retiring ambassador, M. de Ferzensac, and quotes an article from *El Pilote* of Madrid, in which the writer expresses a hope that M. de Rumigny will devote himself as sincerely to the cause of Queen Isabella as M. de Ferzensac has done.

THE ARMY.

The 25th Foot is ordered to be in readiness to embark from Plymouth for Gibraltar on 1st Aug.
The 98th from Hull to Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
The 30th depot from Carlisle to Belfast.
The 52d depot from Carlisle to Belfast, and thence to Newry.
The 83d from Carlisle to Belfast, and thence to Derry.
The 93th Rifles, first div. 2d bat., from Plymouth to Cork.
The 74th depot from Glasgow to Cork.
The 9th Lancers will be the next cavalry regiment for Ireland.
The 54th from Madras for England, after twenty years in India.
The 73d depot form Cork to Chatham.
The 82d depot from Chatham to Portsmouth.
The 77th, three companies and head-quarters, from Belfast to Carlisle.
The 34th depot from Buttevant for Cork.
The 35th depot from Stirling to Chatham.
The 71st Light Infantry depot from Cork for Glassgow, *en route* from Stirling.
The 93d depot from Cork for Glasgow.
The 76th, four companies and head-quarters, from Drogheda to Armagh.
The 94th depot from Cork for Liverpool.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.
(From the Army List for July.)

GENERAL.—Lord W. C. Bentinck, Col. 11th Lt Dr.
LIEUT.-GENERALS.—Corner, E. I. Comp. Serv.
MAJOR-GENERALS.—Turner, C. B., E. I. Comp. Serv: Morrim, C. B., do.: Harriot
COLONEL.—Sir R. Williams K. C. B., late of of R. Mar.
MAJORS—J. Johnson, 13 F.: Killikelly, 96 F., at sea: Campbell, 51 F.: D'Alton late Vet. Co.: Fitzgerald, h. p., Glengarry Fenc. Town Mag. of Kingston, U. Can.: Madden' K. H. Unat.
CAPTAINS.—Murray, 72d F.: Gray, 89th F.: Jervis, h. p., 2 Prov. Bon. of Mil.: Donald, Unat.
LIEUTENANTS—Carr. (Adju.), 2d Life Guards: Bowen 64th F.: Moody, 70th F.: Frend, h. p., 60th F.: Bremet, do: Nott. h. p., 63d F.: Forbes, 15th F.
SECOND-LIEUT. CORNET AND ENSIGN—Harris, 55th F.: Dagge h. p. F. Mar.: Unwin, h. p., 18th Dr.
QUARTERMASTER. Rekroy, h. p., 60th F.
COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—Lenoy.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Surgeon Dr. Leigh, 60th F.: Surgeon Dumouin, 50th F.: Ass.-Surg Bell, Staff.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 29.—The Pantaloon, 10, Lieutenant Tryon has arrived from Quebec, whence she sailed 8th June.

The Hydra, steam-frigate, Commander Milward, has sailed for the Mediterranean, touching at Plymouth, where she will be paid advance. She takes out 40 boys from the flag-ship here for the Mediterranean fleet.

The Cornwallis, 72, Capt. Sir R. Grant, will be paid off into ordinary, at Plymouth, on Tuesday.

The Nile, 92 was launched at Plymouth yesterday.

The Grecian, 16, captured on 7th April, off Frio, the slave vessel Ganges, with 419 slaves on board; she was looking after another vessel called the Commodore, which was expected on the Brazil coast, with 700 Africans on board. The Calliope, 16, had been sent to the River Plate; and the Stag, 46, was at Rio Janeiro.

The Lily, 16, Commander Deare, was taken out of dock yesterday.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Captains* F. E. Loch, late of the Hastings, to be inspector-general of the coast-guard, Scotland, vice Knight, deceased; W. H. Henderson, to the Gorgon.—*Lieutenants*: H. Dumaresq, to the Melville; H. E. S. Winthrop, to the Princess Charlotte; E. Earle, to command the Adelaide revenue cruiser.—*Assistant-Surgeon*; Dr. O'Hagan, to the Gorgon.—*Second Master*: W. Forster (additional), to the Britannia, for service in the Emerald tender.—*Mates*: G. H. Clarke, from the Excellent, to the Hydra steam frigate; J. Hamilton, from the Excellent, and T. Woodman, to the Winchester.—*Midshipman*: R. Barrington, to the Lily.

QUARTERLY NAVAL OBITUARY.

FLAG OFFICER—Admiral J. Douglas.
CAPTAINS—E. Hawkins, E. P. Brenton, G. Bell, H. P. S. Grindal, J. Filmore.
COMMANDERS: W. Love, J. Jekyll, P. Williams, H. Paget, J. Hathorn, J. Cutliffe, ret.; G. Steele, ret.; D. Atkinson, ret.; J. Harding, ret.
LIEUTENANTS—C. Bostock, C. Schroder, W. H. Dore, P. Dumaresq, R. Langdon, W. Beckett (b), E. Rotton, J. D. Pugh, C. Blood, C. Jones, H. Packenham, F. W. Foote.
MASTERS—D. Weir, S. Trounce.
SURGEONS—J. Cairus, R. Jenkins, T. Stewart (b), M. Goodsir, T. Bell (b).
ASSISTANT-SURGEONS—A. Mackay, T. Tuomy.
PURSERS—G. Booth, J. Mitchell (a), P. Christy, D. Mustard, J. Jones.
ROYAL MARINES---Capt. R. B. Galloway; First Lieuts., B. Beales, J. P. Pleydell; Second Lieuts., G. Ward, A. Dagge, W G. Williamson, J. G. Hill, W. Wyllie.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

The first Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in England has been published; it is not a mere dry summary of figures arranged under the three specified heads, but a document containing information valuable to all classes of society, and especially to the statist, the medical practitioner, and parties interested in life-assurances.—It appears from a comparison with facts previously known, and calculations proved by experience to approach accuracy, that the new plan of registration has been very successful even in the first year of trial. There is some deficiency in the following table. It is not pretended that every birth, death, and marriage, has been duly registered; but the omissions are too few to effect materially any results which may be drawn from the statement:—

Births in the year ending 30th June, 1838	399,712
Deaths	335,956
Marriages	111,481

It is ascertained that many persons, under a wrong impression of the effect of the Registration Act, were married in church by their own clergymen, shortly before the new law took effect; and hence the marriages are below the average. One of the tables shows the proportion of deaths at different ages of the two sexes, and confirms previous knowledge on the subject; exhibiting a large excess in the deaths of male infants under one year of age, which diminishes up to the age of ten, when the proportion of female deaths becomes larger, and continues to exhibit an excess over those of males till fifty, when women again have an advantage, which they retain—the number of women living to ninety and upwards being to men in the proportion of 116 to 75.—It appears that in the North Riding and Northern part of the West Riding of Yorkshire, in Durham (excepting the mining districts), Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, the North of Lancashire, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cornwall, and Devonshire, human life endures considerably beyond the average in the whole of England. Out of 1,000 deaths, 145 have been at the ages of seventy and upwards in all England and Wales; but in North Yorkshire the proportion has been as high as 210 in every 4,000---in Cumberland 198, and in Devonshire 192. Turning to manufacturiug and closely-peopled towns and districts, we see a lamentable decline in the duration of life. In London and its vicinity, the proportion who have died at seventy and upwards is 104 in 1,000. But the Metropolis is healthy, and its inhabitants are longlived in comparison with Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and their population: where the number 104 is reduced to 81, 79, and (in the two last places taken together) 63. Mining and manufacturing districts and low lands appear fatal to infants. In the mining parts of Shropshire and Staffordshire, in Leeds and its neighbourhood, in Lincolnshire, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire, 270 death in 1,000 are those of infants under one year; whereas in the North of England, in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, and in Wales, the proportion is only 180. Mr. Finlaison calculates that in May, 1841, the whole population of England and Wales will be---males 7,983,652, females 8,143,910. ---(*Spectator.*)

BELGIUM.

The Brussels papers contain various accounts of the manner in which the cession of Luxemburg continues to be effected. It appears that the village of Martelange, on the Luxemburg frontier, had been included in the part ceded to Holland by mistake, as was expressed in a note appended to the Treaty of the Twenty-four articles; and that, in consequence of this, the Belgian and Dutch commissioners in formally effecting the cession of the territory did not come to any decision regarding this place. The Grand Ducal Authorities, however, sent a commissioner to Martelange on the 24th ult. to desire the Mayor to give the place up, which, however, that functionary refused to do. Some gendarmes, who accompanied the commissioner were met, on the Belgian side of the frontier, by some Belgian gendarmes, and requested to retire, which they complied with. In consequence of this step of the Grand Ducal Authorities, those of the Belgian town of Arlon sent a military force to Martelange the same afternoon, with orders to hold the place out against any attempt to seize it. Much excitement prevails in that part of the country in consequence. At Steinfort, the Belgian Custom-house officers having established their bureau in a house out of the Belgian territory, a party of Prussian Hussars came and turned them out very unceremoniously, a few days since, detaining at the same time all their books, and the contents of the receiver's till.--The *Moniteur Belge* announces that a pension of 6,000fr. per annum is conferred on the Baron de Stassart.--A tremendous whirlwind passed over Meysse and the surrounding districts, on the 26th ult., carrying away a cottage, and destroying several others, but not occasioning any loss of life.--On Saturday, at Brussels, the 5 per Cents. were at 101¼; Threes 71.

REVD. MR. STEPHENS

In consequence of some most extraordinary rumours which have prevailed in Ashton and the neighbouring towns for the last two or three days, respecting the conduct of the Reverend Mr. Stephens, the populace have suddenly hurled to the ground the idol they had set up, and are everywhere saying the most bitter things against him. They have destroyed their articles of household crockery on when his bewitching features were depicted, and declare that they will never more put confidence in any man. What renders the thing not a little remarkable is, that no one pretends to know precisely the "high crimes and misdemeanours" with which he is charged; but some of his most intimate friends have declared that they can never meet him again, either in public or private. A sort of jury of his friends assembled last night to investigate the matter, but as it was intimated to them that his reverence would not submit to their judgment, they had no alternative but to break up without doing any thing.—*Liverpool Correspondent of the Standard.* [What is the meaning of all this?]

SERVIA.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states, under date of frontiers of Servia, 17th ult., that Prince Milosch had refused to deliver up his papers, but that the chest containing them had been seized. The Regency is composed of five members of the Senate, and has for its chief Jefam Obranowitch, President of the Senate, and brother of the Prince who has abdicated. The country was perfectly tranquil.---An account from Belgrade in the *Carsruhe Gazette* states that the Senate have recognised Prince Milna the eldest son of Prince Milosch, as Prince of Servia, and a deputation has waited upon him at his Palace, and performed homage in the name of the country. He is not, however, expected to live, and in the event of his death, Prince Michel, the second son of Milosch, will succeed to the sovereignty.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—TUESDAY, JULY 9.

LIBEL.—*The Queen* v. *Gregory*.—The Marquis of Blandford and his son, the Earl of Sunderland, prosecuted Barnard Gregory for a libel published in the *Satirist* in July 1838. Sir F. Pollock stated that the frequent repetition of these libels had given great pain to the noble family of the prosecutors; and the Attorney-General said, "My Lord, I feel from the circumstances of this case that it would be in vain to offer any opposition to the prosecution; the defendant is guilty, and I am instructed, my Lord, to consent indeed, that there should be a verdict of guilty taken." Sir F. Pollock said, if that verdict were recorded the defendant would never be called on for the judgment of the Court. Lord Denman summed up in the following words:—"Gentleman of the Jury, that is an information for libel imputing a felony to the Marquis of Blandford, in committing bigamy. I merely state that to you, otherwise you might feel an objection to finding a verdict of guilty against the defendant without knowing something of the case, and on the defendant discontinuing these attacks there will be no occasion to proceed further, and I hope there will be no necessity for further proceeding." A verdict of guilty was then recorded.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.---MONDAY, JULY 9.

The ninth session of the present mayoralty commenced this morning, and the Court was opened at ten o'clock with the customary ceremonies, in presence of the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, Mr. Sergent Arabin, &c.

The calender contains the names of ninety-four prisoners of whom several were this day tried. *George Pizzey* was found guilty of forging and uttering a bill of exchange of 60*l.*, in order to defraud Messrs. Ashley, bankers, Staines.

Charles Simmons, a labourer, aged twenty-one, was convicted of feloniously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Edward Byas and another, and stealing one pair of stockings, and other articles, his property, and sentenced to be transported for the period of his natural life.

PERJURY.---*John Murray*, aged 61, who had been found guilty of perjury in his character of informer's witness, was sentened to hard labour in the House of Correction for two years, the learned judge (Mr. Serjeant Arabin) observing that it was the age of the prisoner alone that saved from transportation a very wicked old man, who by false swearing, would take away the reputation, ruin the character of, or extort money from, respectable individuals.---*Atlas, July* 13.

The capital remains perfectly quiet; its tranquillity was, indeed, at no time seriously compromised by the circumstances mentioned above.

Printed at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJE.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 3rd October 1839.

No. 503. The leave to the Neilgherries granted to Lieutenant F. Fenwick of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, under date 2nd October 1838, for the benefit of his health, is extended until the 30th of June 1840, on the same account.

No. 504. The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the service, in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this establishment, and promoted to Ensigns, leaving the dates of their Commissions for future adjustment.

Infantry.

No. 924. Mr. William Barry Gray.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 19th Sept. 1839.

No. 933. Mr. James Hunter, do. do. do.

No. 940. Charles Richard Baugh, do. do. do.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Brevet Captain J. A. Eckford, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry. Date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd September 1839.

Ensign M. F. Gordon, of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry. do. do. do.

Assistant Surgeon D. Buddo, of the Medical establishment.—do. 19th do. do.

No. 505. The following Native promotions are made :—

9th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Muddar Khan to be Subedar, and Drill Havildar Miguel Cruz to be Jemedar, on the augmentation.—Date of Rank, 29th August 1839.

Havildar Major Bappoo Moray to be Jemedar, vice Muddar Khan promoted.—Ditto do. do.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Bahadoor Sing to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Bucket Sing to be Jemedar, on the augmentation.—Date of Rank 29th Aug. 1839.

Quarter Master Havildar Shamjee Israel to be Jemedar, vice Bahadoor Sing promoted.—do. do.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Bapoo Kastlia to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Seetul Messur to be Jemedar, on the augmentation.—Date of Rank 29th Aug. 1839.

Havildar Suddoo Laul to be Jemedar, vice Bappoo Kastlia promoted.—Ditto do. do.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1839.

No. 506. The Head Quarters of Her Majesty's 15th Hussars, having arrived at Bombay on the 19th of September, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, that Corps be admitted on the strength of the Military Establishment of this Presidency from that date, during the period of its detention at Bombay, and be attached to the Garrison of Bombay.

No. 507. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following General Order by the Honorable the President in Council, dated Fort William, 9th September 1839, be re-published at this Presidency.

In continuation of General Orders No. 125, dated 29th July last, the President in Council is pleased to direct, that on the 8th proximo, the Army Lists of each of the Presidencies shall be considered as closed at Army Head Quarters, with reference to the posting of Officers to the new European Regiments of Infantry, that being the date appointed for constituting those Regiments, respectively, an integral part of the Army of each establishment.

The operation of all casualties, as affecting the selections for the new Regiments, will accordingly be precluded, the report of which shall not have been received at the respective Army Head Quarters on that date.

(Signed) WM. CUBITT, Major.
Officiating Secy. to the Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Bombay Castle, 5th October 1839.

No. 508. Major General Salter, C. B. is permitted to resign his appointment on the General Staff of the Army of this Presidency, and to proceed to England, agreeably to the Regulations.

In notifying the retirement of Major General Salter, C. B. from the Staff of the Army in consequence of the state of his health requiring his immediate return to England, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council cannot but express his regret that the services of this talented and efficient Officer should have been discontinued to Government before the period of his appointment on the General Staff has expired.—It will afford the Governor in Council great satisfaction to bring to the particular notice of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors the long course of the Major General's services and the high sense entertained of his character in the Army of this Presidency.

Major General Kennersley is appointed to the General Staff of the Army, vice Salter resigned.

As a temporary arrangement until the return of the Army of the Indus, Colonel F. Farquharson is appointmeut to the Command of the Scinde Reserve Force, vice Kennersley

No. 509. Major J. Laurie, of the Invalid Establishment, is allowed a Furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1839.

No. 510. 1st Grade Apprentice M. Pereira, now doing duty in the Native General Hospital, is promoted to 2nd Hospital Assistant and attached to the Subsidiary Jail at Tannah, vice Ramchunder Gunness deceased.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1839.

No. 511. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Shortt, Agent for Clothing the Army, consequent on the promotion of Major Wilson to a Lieutenant Colonelcy, which will take place from this date.

No. 512. Assistant Apothecary and Steward N. Moreas, now doing duty in the Indian Navy, is relieved from that branch of the service, and Assistant Apothecary and Steward T. Webb, attached to the 2nd Battalion of Artillery, is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the service, vice Moreas.

Bombay Castle, 9th October 1839.

No. 513. The following promotion is made :—

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign H. Heyman, to be Lieutenant, vice Hughes deceased —Date of Rank, 20th September 1839.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Heyman promoted.

		Rank in the	
		Regiment.	*Army.*
Ensign W. H. Seale..	20th September 1839.	22nd Dec.	1838.

No. 514. The following promotions are made :—

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Captain M. Stack to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) H. Bury to be Captain and Cornet C. E. Steuart to be Lieutenant, in succession to Paul deceased Date of Rank, 22nd September 1839.

The undermentioned Officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, vice Steuart promoted :—

		Rank in the	
		Regiment	*Army*
Cornet R. B. Moore.....	22nd Sept, 1836.	10th Feb.	1839.

No. 515. A Division Order dated the 30th ultimo, granting leave to Captain Anderson, Pay Master of the Poona Division of the Army, from the 1st to the 31st instant, for the benefit of his health, and appointing Captain Woodburn to perform his duties during his absence and on his responsibility, is confirmed.

No. 516. The appointment of Ensign Stanley, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Aid-de-Camp to Major General J. Salterr C. B. Commanding P. D A. is to have effect from the 24th December 1838, the date upon which Brevet Captain A. P. LeMessurier resigned that situation.

N. 517. The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :

Lieutenant J. C. Wright of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, on the departure of Ensign Arrow to the Presidency on sick certificate.

No. 518. The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain J. Jackson of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment until further orders, consequent on the appointment of Lieutenent and Brevet Captain Woodburn to act Pay Master Poona Division of the Army.

No. 519. A Division Order granting leave of absence to Captain Decluzean, Commissary of Ordnance, to proceed to the Presidency for the benefit of his health, and appointing Lieutenant Hicks to perform his duties on his responsibility, until an Officer is nominated by Government to that situation, in confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

No. 520. The leave to Egypt on urgent private affairs, granted to Captain W. E. Rawlinson of the European Regiment, under date the 7th May last, is extended to Europe for a period of one year on the same account, from the date of his embarkation from this Presidency.

No. 521. The General Order No. 489, dated the 25th ultimo, is annulled, and the following is substituted for it, vizt.

Lieutenant Colonel Shirreff having reported his inability, from ill health, to retain the Command of the Troops at Karrack, Lieutenant Colonel Hughes, C. B. is appointed to that Station, and will proceed to relieve Lieutenant Colonel Shirreff by the first available opportunity.

No. 522 of 1839.—With reference to General Order, No. 448 dated the 29th August last, announcing the addition of one Regiment of European Infantry to the Military Establishment of this Presidency, the following promotions and transfers are made.

The Commissions of the officers promoted for the augmentation, will bear date the 8th October 1839, agreeably to the General Orders by the supreme Government, dated the 9th ultimo.

Infantry.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Major General) G. B Brooks, to be Colonel, on the augmentation, Date of Rank 8th October 1839.

Senior Majors P. D. Ottey, and G. J. Wilson to be Lieutenant Colonels, on the augmentation, Ditto do. do.

Right Wing European Regiment.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) W. Wade to be Captain, on the augmentation, and removed to the European Regiment. Date of Rank 8th October 1839.

Ensign A. P. Hunt to be Lieutenant, vice Wade promoted and removed to the new European Regiment. Ditto do. do.

3rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign R. Richards to be Lieutenant, vice Saunders removed to the new European Regiment, Date of Rank 8th October 1839.

4th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) J. S. Ramsay to be Captain, on the augmentation and removed to the new European Regiment Date of Rank 8th October 1839

Ensign A. Price to be Lieutenant, vice Ramsay promoted and removed to the new European Regiment, Ditto do. do.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) H. Hart to be Captain, and Ensign H. P. H. Hockin to be Lieutenant, in succession to, Fawcett removed to the new European Regiment Date of Rank 8th October 1839.

Ensign C. Podmore to be Lieutenant, vice Bainbridge removed to the new European Regiment, Ditto do. do.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign H. T. Vincent to be Lieutenant, vice Hibbert removed to the new European Regiment, Date of Rank 8th October 1839.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign D. D. Chadwick to be Lieutenant, vice Barr removed to the new European Regiment, Date of Rank 8th October 1839.

11th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet Major) H. Liddell to be Major, Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) J. Davies to be Captain, and Ensign C. R. Whitelock to be Lieutenant, in succession to Ottey promoted, Date of Rank 8th October 1839.

Ensign C. N. Treasure to be Lieutenant, vice Russell removed to the new European Regiment, Ditto do. do.

Senior Ensign in the Line, M. F. Godon to be Lieutenant on the augmentation and removed to the new European Regiment Ditto do. do.

14th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) A. R. Wilson to be Captain, and Ensign W. Reynolds to be Lieutenant, in succession to Wynter removed to the new European Regiment, Date of Rank 8th October 1839.

Ensign C. Williams to be Lieutenant, vice Tucker removed to the new European Regiment, Dttto do. do

Ensign W. P. Cotes to be Lieutenant, vice R. Shortrede removed to the new European Regiment Ditto do. do.

Ensign R. Black to be Lieutenant, vice Guerin removed to the new European Regiment, Ditto do. do.

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant H. S. Watkin to be Captain, and Ensign F. McKenzie Steer to be Lieutenant, in succession to G. Macan removed to the new European Regiment Date of Rank 8th October 1839.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) E. Hart to be Captain, and Ensign H. Rolland to be Lieutenant, in succession to G. Thornton removed to the new European Regiment Date of Rank 8th October 1839.

Ensign R. Jeffery to be Lieutenant, vice Gordon removed to be new European Regiment, Ditto do. do.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.

2nd Senior Captain (Brevet Major) W. Foquett to be Major on the augmentation, and removed to the new European Regiment Date of Rank 8th October 1839.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) C. Shirt to be Captain, and Ensign W. E. Macleod to be Lieutenant, in succession to Foquett promoted, and removed to the new European Regiment, Ditto do. do.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign J. McGrigor to be Lieutenant, vice Hendley removed to the new European Regiment, Ditto. do. do.

Ensign H. Fenning to be Lieutenant, vice Christie removed to the new European Regiment. Date of Rank 8th October 1839.

2nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain (Brevet Major) C. Newport to be Major, vice Wilson promoted.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) A. P. LeMessurier to be Captain, on the augmentation and removed to the new European Regiment, Ditto do. do.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) J. Liddell to be Captain, and Ensign J. G. Forbes to be Lieutenant, in succession to Newport promoted, Ditto do. do.

Ensign W. J. Boye to be Lieutenant, vice LeMessurier promoted and removed to the new European Regiment, Ditto do. do.

24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) F. Durack to be Captain, and Ensign G. J. D. Milne to be Lieutenant, in succession to Denton removed to the new European Regiment.

Ensign A. B. Rathborne to be Lieutenant, vice Jones removed to the new European Regiment, Ditto do, do.

Senior Ensign in the Line, H. J. Willoughby to be Lieutenant on the augmentation, and removed to the new European Regiment, Ditto do. do.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) A. Woodburn to be Captain, and Ensign G. H. Robertson to be Lieutenant, in succession to H. Spencer, removed to the new European Regiment

26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Captain in the Line (Brevet Major) S. Powell to be Major, on the augmentation and removed to the new European Regiment.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) C. H. Wells to be Captain, on the augmentation, and removed to the new European Regiment, Ditto do. do.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) T. H. Ottley to be Captain; and Ensign B. R. Powell to be Lieutenant, in succession to S. Powell promoted, and removed to the new European Regiment, Ditto do. do.

Ensign W. C. Bowen to be Lieutenant, vice Wells promoted and removed to the new European Regiment, Ditto do. do.

Ensign E. Bowen to be Lieutenant, vice Gillanders removed to the new European Regiment, Ditto do. do.

Ensign S. W. Brown to be Lieutenant, vice Goldie removed to the new European Regiment, Ditto do. do.

The new European Regiment of Infantry to be Officered as follows :—

Colonel.	4. A. Goldie.
G. B. Brooks,	5. J. G. Gordon.
Lieutenant Colonels.	6. E. A. Guerin.
P. D. Ottey.	7. J. R. Hibbert.
G. J. Wilson.	8. G. H. Bainbridge.
Majors.	9. J. Russell.
S. Powell.	10. H. C. Jones.
W. Foquett.	11. J. L. Hendley.
Captains.	12. C. F. Christie.
1. H. Spencer.	13. H. J. Barr.
2. J. Fawcett.	14. A. E. Saunders.
3. G. Macan.	15. M. F. Gordon.
4. T. R. Wynter.	16. H. J. Willoughby.
5. G. Thornton.	*Ensigns.*
6. C. Denton.	1. J. D. DeVitre.
7. C. H. Wells.	2. C. R. W. Hervey.
8. A. P. LeMessurier	3. J. A. Evans.
9. J. S. Ramsay.	4. C. S. Whitehill.
10. W. Wade.	5. J. M. Viseman.
Lieutenants.	6. H. Miles.
1. F. N. B. Tucker.	7. Vacant.
2. J. B. M. Gillanders.	8. Ditto.
3. R Shortrede.	

No. 523.—It is hereby announced that the undermentioned Rolls of Remittances to Europe by Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Service were sent to the Honorable Court of Directors per Steamer Zenobia.

1st. Rolls of Family Remittances from the Commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1. Roll from the Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st of May to the 31st of July 1839
2. Do. do. of the 2nd Queens Royal Regiment, from do. do.
3. Do. do. of the 6th Regiment of Foot, from do. do.
4. Do. do. of the 17th do. do. do.
5. Rolls from the Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot, from the 1st of May to the 31st of July 1839.
6. Do. do. of the General Staff of Her Majesty's Forces do. do.
7. Supplementary Roll from the Commissioned Officers of do. do. from the 1st of February to the 30th of April 1839.

2nd. Rolls of Family Remittances from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1. Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, from 1st of May to the 31st of July 1839.
2. Do. do. of the 2nd or Queens Royal Regiment, from do. do.
3. Do. do. of the 6th Regiment of Foot, from do. do.
4. Do. do. of the 17th do. do. do.
5. Do. do. of the 40th do. do. do.

3rd. Rolls of Remittances on account of the effects of Deceased Commissioned Officers in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1. Roll on account of Deceased Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st of May to the 31st of July 1839.
2. Do. do. of the 2nd or Queens Royal Regiment from do. do.
3. Rolls on account of *Deceased Commissioned Officers of* Her Majesty's 40th Regiment of Foot, from the 1st of May to the 31st of July 1839.
4. Rolls of Remittances on account of the effects of Deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.
1. Roll on account of the Deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st May to the 31st of July 1839.
2. Do. do. of the 2nd or Queens Royal Regiment, from ditto ditto.
3. Do. do. of the 6th Regiment of Foot, from ditto do. do.
4. Do. do. of the 40th ditto ditto.

5th. Rolls of Remittances on account of Regimental necessaries in Her Majesty's Regiments serving under this Presidency.

1. Roll account of Regimental necessaries of Her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, from the 1st of May to the 31st of July 1839.
2. Do. do. of the 17th Regiment of Foot, from do. do.

6th. General Rolls of Family Remittances, from the Commissioned Officers of the Honorable Company's Service.

1. General Roll from the Warrant Officers of the Honorable Company's Regiments, from the 1st of May to the 31st of July 1839.

7th. General Rolls of Family Remittances from the Warrant Officers of the Honorable Company's Service.

1. General Roll from the Warrant Officers of the Honorable Company's Service, from the 1st of May to the 31st of July 1839.

8th. Do. do. from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates in the Honorable Company's Service.

1. General Roll from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Honorable Company's Regiments from the 1st of May to the 31st of July 1839.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. S. BOYD.—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017